

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6283

1929,

Ind.

INDEXED

FITZGERALD'S NURSERY

J. E. FITZGERALD
Proprietor

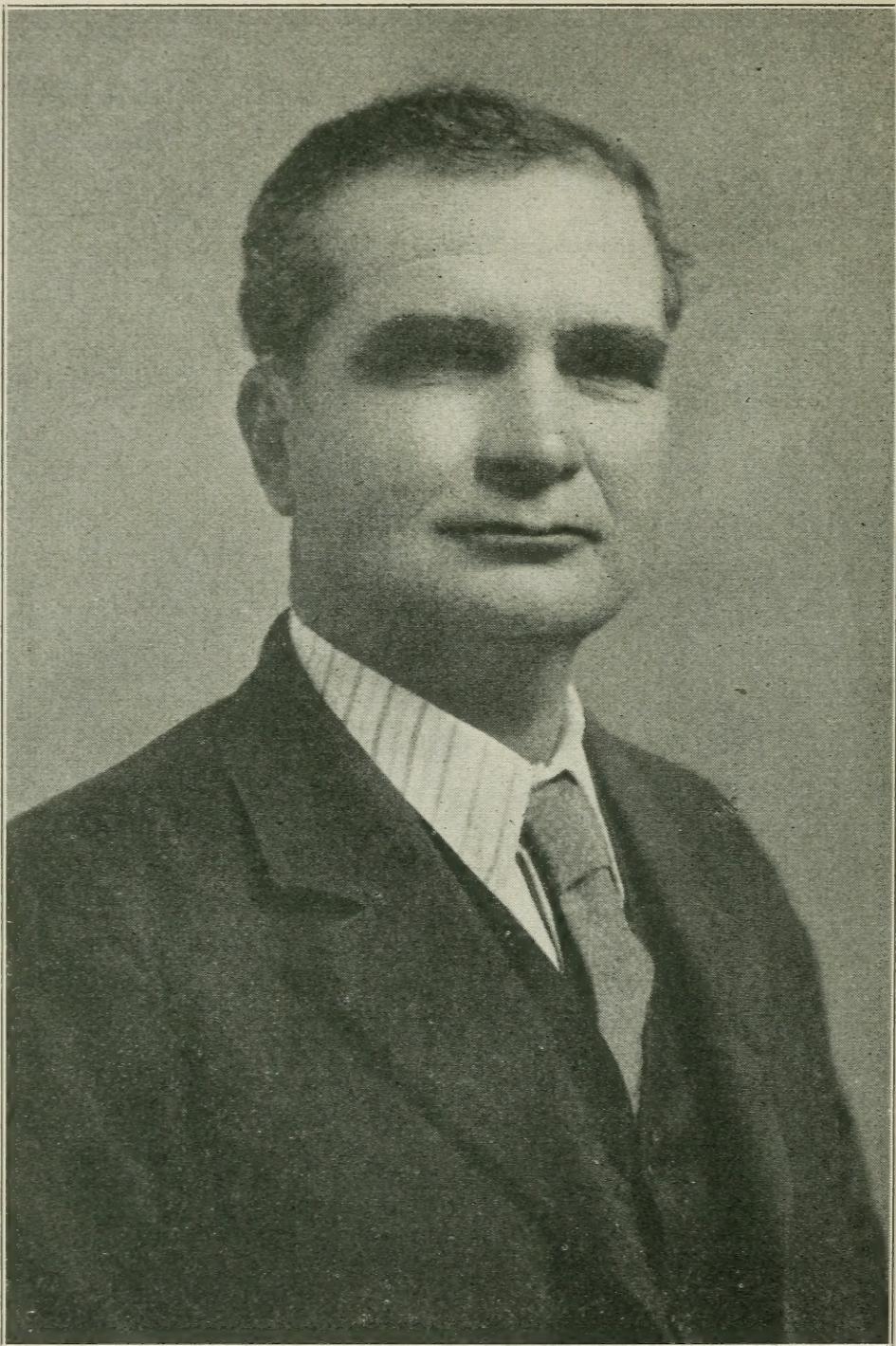
STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

R. F. D. No. 5

FEB 1929



MARY JOE "Delighted Because Her Feet Are Getting Big"



JOE E. FITZGERALD

 FITZGERALD'S NURSERY
STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS, R. F. D. No. 5 

Introduction

I WANT to thank my many friends all over the United States for their patronage. In writing this catalog I have been ever mindful of the fact that many people would like to know what to plant and how to plant it. I know there are hundreds of books that tell how to plant trees; at the same time, they may not fit conditions. I not only want to sell you your trees, but after I have sold them and gotten your money, I want the trees I sell you to do so well that you will tell all your neighbors. I do not like to buy from any one whose sole idea seems to be to get my money but I do like to buy from people that try to be helpful, and I keep this in mind when I sell to you. I have had long years of experience in the orchard and nursery business, right among the trees; I claim that no man can be a qualified nurseryman unless he owns an orchard and knows what each tree he sells will bear and how well it will bear. In reading over the many nursery catalogs that I get I have found this out, the man who makes the big, over-drawn statements is the man who knows the least about the orchard business.

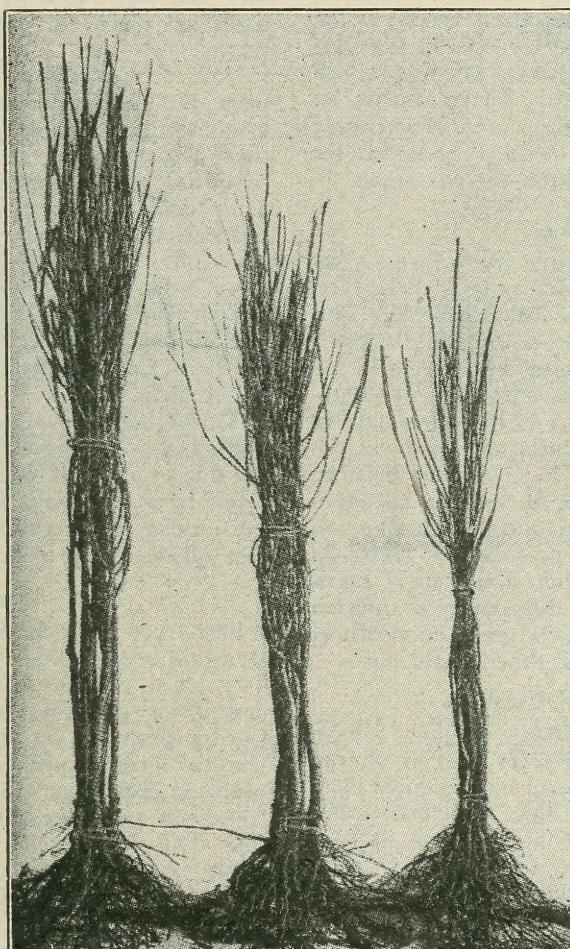
I want to again thank you for your kindness in sending in all the orders you have in the past and remember I am always glad to help you in any way I can whether you ever buy a tree from me or not.

After you have read over my catalog, tell me how you like it. Some people have advised me to fill up my price list with colored pictures. This would make the book cost at least ten times what it does now, but I could add

this to the price of the trees. You could not buy any better trees but you would get a prettier book. One man wrote me that he looked through all the pretty catalogs and then ordered his trees from me, and got the best trees he ever got anywhere. Also a man has written in to state that he can buy trees from another nursery in another state cheaper than I sell them, but he says he has looked all through their catalog and failed to find out who was running the nursery. A check is no good without a name to it—neither is a note. A lot of these fellows have a way of selling trees from one town a while, then moving to another place. These fellows nearly invariably advertise their trees at five cents up. I will say right here that I can not meet the prices they offer. Also the man who invests good money in such stuff is liable to find he is blown up.

About Guaranteeing Trees to Live.

Last season I sold a man five hundred trees. When he went to plant them he put a barrel of water in his wagon, then he took the bunches of trees and set them in this barrel of water. He drove along the rows and when he got to where he wanted to set the trees he dug the hole, then he took out the tree and set it. The roots were dripping wet and the dirt stuck to them. Notwithstanding the dry weather he says he did not lose ten trees. I sold another man six hundred trees, he had one of his hands take the trees and drop them along the rows where he aimed to set them. When his hands worked up to a tree



OUR WELL-ROOTED TREES

they picked it up and set it out. Some of these trees laid in the hot sun and wind for hours. I understand this man is sore because nearly all his trees died. It is a wonder he saved any of them. But this is what I am getting at: The first man has just as much right to ask me to give him five hundred more trees as the last man has to ask me to give him more trees. For this reason *I positively will not* guarantee any trees I send out to live. I do guarantee them to reach you in as good shape as they were when they were dug out of the nursery. If they do not reach you in good shape notify me in five days and I will send more trees in place of them.

Location

I am located seven miles due east of Dublin or seven miles southwest from Stephenville. If you live west and want to come to the nursery then come to Dublin and ask the way to the little village of Harbin. Leave Harbin on your left or keep the straight road. If you come by Stephenville come down the Alexander road three miles and watch for our signs.

Notice

In writing to me be sure and address your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery. My trees are duly inspected every year by the State inspector and see that my inspection tag is on your shipment.

J. E. Fitzgerald wants you to feel as safe in buying your trees from him as you do in doing business with your local banker or merchant. We can refer you to commercial agencies or go to your banker and he can give you the name of any bank or business house in our county. Write to them about us. I know that men have a wide difference of opinion about trees. But I will send you the worth of your money or return all that is paid me.

Postage and Express

Without stating so in my catalog, I have been putting in enough trees free of charge to cover all postage or express you have been out. In future you can select your own trees. Thus if your order amounts to three dollars, select 20 cents worth of trees extra. And if your order amounts to five dollars then select 30 cents worth of trees extra. And so on up, 5 cents worth of trees for each dollar sent. When your order amounts to five dollars, if you have three neighbors that are interested in trees send their names and I will send you a nice pear tree or two apple trees free.

The prices in my catalog are for trees packed ready to ship. If they are to be sent parcel post add ten cents to the first dollar's worth, then five cents to each additional dollar's worth. Thus we will pay the postage on five dollars' worth of trees for thirty cents. But remember we can not send trees over four feet high, so if you order the large trees by mail, we will have to cut them back ready to mail. If the bundle is sent C. O. D. by mail the

postage and twelve cents C. O. D. fee will be added to the bill. You can pay your postman. If you live handy to an express office express is a fine way to have your trees sent. However, to distant states I find it is most satisfactory to send by mail even if the trees do have to be cut back.

To My Friends in the North:

It has often been claimed that trees grown in the South will not do well in the North. Your big northern nurserymen preach this then buy a lot of trees from the South to sell you as northern trees. I believe that ninety per cent of all the budded roses sold in the United States are grown in Texas. The northern nurserymen come to the South every summer and buy roses by the car load. These roses are stored in cellars to sell you in the spring.

Our climate here produces quick growing trees, the buds are close together and naturally come into bearing quickly. You can order these trees and take the packing off and bury them half way up in the ground until spring. They do not put out quite as quick as the northern tree, but after they do put out they grow off very rapidly, or you can order your trees from me in February, or the first of March. We will pack them so they will reach you in good shape and you can hold them in the bales until the first day it is warm enough to set them out.

Throughout our catalog we have some special sized trees listed. These extra large trees are fine to plant in town where one wants only a few trees and some that will come into bearing quickly. As a rule in planting an orchard the lighter grade trees are used.

Rates

Our trees are priced at each and ten rate. It would seem to me that these trees are just as good as can be grown for the price. However, I will give the hundred rate on as many as fifty trees and let you select them. Thus, if you take ten apple and ten peach and ten plum or any other trees up to fifty different trees you can take all and get the hundred rate. This would make ten two to three foot apple trees cost \$2.20, and ten two to three foot peach trees cost \$1.80, and so on. There is a good saving in getting fifty or more trees. This does not apply to berry plants.

Trees and Plants C. O. D.

Last season we sent thousands of bundles C. O. D., by mail mostly, and must say that we were highly satisfied with that way. All you have to do is to send a list of what you want and you can pay your mail carrier. In this way the package is insured and you can pay the postage when you get your trees. All other nurseries refuse to send trees C. O. D.; they pack so poorly that when the bundle gets there buyers will not receive it. It is a big loss to any one to send a bundle of trees and have them turned down, and I feel sure that

after ordering my customers will not turn down a bundle.

Mistakes

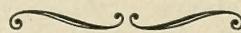
We make every effort to have every plant true to name, but the most particular will sometimes make mistakes, and for this reason it is mutually agreed between ourselves and our customers that we are to replace anything that proves untrue free of charge, and that we will be held responsible no further.

We begin shipping about November 1, and continue to ship until April 1. Trees are best planted during November, December, January and February.

The Cold Water Pourer

No matter where you live, there is always some fellow ready to pour cold water on your plans; to say, "This is no fruit country." Up in Washington State, the finest apple country

in the world, there are fellows going around saying, "This is no apple country." Up in New York State, where pears grow to perfection, some one is always saying, "This is no pear country." After you get a berry patch and the vines are literally loaded with big, black luscious fruit, some fellow will come along, and after he has eaten about a gallon of your berries he will say, "This is no fruit country. Now, back yonder where I came from you could raise berries as big as goose eggs, and they tasted better than these do here." But these fellows help you out, because they chill the timid fellow's plans to plant an orchard, and thus help you get a big price for your fruit. Maybe your place is not the best place in the world for fruit, but if you get a good price for what you do raise you can make more money than the man who is raising fine fruit but has to sell it cheap.



Telferner, Texas, March 8, 1928.

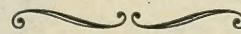
Fitzgerald's Nursery,
Stephenville, Texas.

Sir:—

We received your order of trees sent for Feb. 13 and were much pleased with the order. However, you sent more trees than we ordered. They were done up so nicely, and neighbors told us that you did that, so we took it for granted you did with us. We thank you. I need just four more trees. Plums: 1 Excelsior on plum root 35c, 1 Funk on plum root 35c; 2 early Pears which you think would be good for this locality. Please send us the 35c size. Enclosed you will find \$1.40 for four trees.

Yours respectfully,

James H. K.—



Klondike, Texas, August 8, 1928.

J. E. Fitzgerald,
Stephenville, Texas.

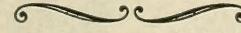
Dear Sir:—

Three years ago last March I ordered some fruit trees from you. They have quite a bit of fruit on them this year. My J. H. Hale and Minnie Stanford peaches are simply fine; also plums and grapes.

A friend wants me to order some trees from you for him and I want more myself, so please send me one of your latest catalogs.

Yours truly,

W. B. S.—



Floyd, Texas, February 15, 1928.

Fitzgerald's Nursery,
Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir:—

I have intended to let you know how we appreciated the extras you included with the order. Weather was bad for several days, but when we opened the package everything was so nice and moist, that the plants all did just fine, and I'll certainly remember you to anyone contemplating ordering. We never lose trees or plants we get from you.

Yours truly,

C. C. A.—

Apples

THIS is one of the most profitable of all fruit crops for the South. The trees bloom out too late to ever get caught by frost. They have a way of bearing when all other fruit crops fail. The varieties I list will all do well in the South and at the same time are about the best for the North. If you have deep blow sand plant an apple orchard.

Prices on Apple and Crab Apple Trees

- 1 to 2 feet, each 15c, 10 for \$1.40, or 100 for \$13.00.
- 2 to 3 feet, each 20c, 10 for \$1.90, or 100 for \$18.00.
- 3 to 4 feet, each 30c, 10 for \$2.75, or 100 for \$25.00.
- 4 to 5 feet, each 60c, 10 for \$5.50, or 100 for \$50.00.

DESCRIPTION OF APPLES

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A very large yellow apple that begins to get ripe the first of June. The trees are rather dwarfish growers, but live a long time. On good soil they will finally make immense, compact trees. The trees begin bearing early, often the second year. The apple is fine for cooking and always brings a good price on the market. When you plant your orchard be sure and include this tree.

RED JUNE. Trees grow good and live for many years. The apples are bright red and fine eating right off the tree. Worms do not bother the Red June apple. The trees are inclined to bear too heavy. This is one of the best of all apples for southern planting. The apples get ripe right when good apples are scarce and bring the highest prices. Plant for home or market.

EARLY HARVEST. An old, well-known apple. Very large, flat. Trees vigorous growers. Not a good keeper, but a fine bearer.

HELM. This apple seems to grow all over the South. The trees are upright and the apples are bright red, a very beautiful fruit. You should have at least one of these in your garden. We have such a light stock that we do not quote by the hundred.

2 to 3 feet, each 35c; ten, \$3.00.

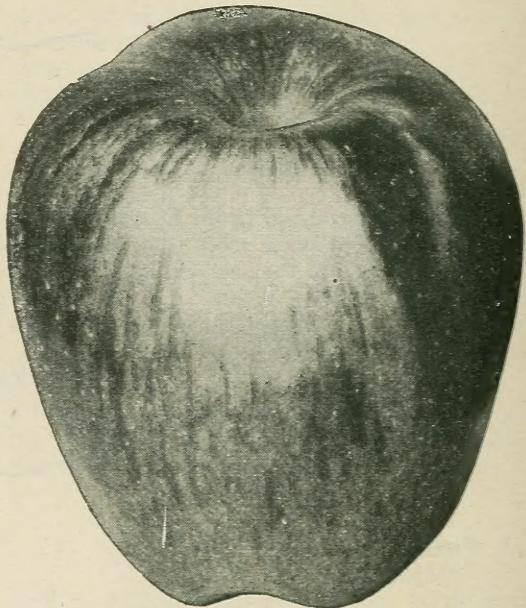
3 to 4 feet, each 50c; ten, \$4.00.

BLEDSOE. Originated here in Texas. It seems this apple is going to prove one of our very best. The trees come into bearing three years after setting; apple large and very abundant. It is not subject to scab, stands dry weather. Fine quality, a good seller. Gets ripe in September.

THE JONATHAN APPLE. A tree that is well adapted to the South. Makes a light growth and bears quickly. Apples large, red, fine quality. One man planted fifty acres in this county. It proved very profitable.

MAIDENS BLUSH. The tree is a very fine grower. The apple is large, flat and yellow as gold, with a pink cheek. I hardly think there is a prettier apple grown. Trees come into bearing very quickly and are abundant bearers.

DELICIOUS. At first this apple was called Hawkeye. It was grown by Mr. Jessie Hyatt in Iowa. The trees were pretty well sold over the state when a nursery company got hold of it and called it Delicious. I have had this



DELICIOUS

apple growing on my place for many years. The trees grow upright and a little inclined to lean. The growth is dark, but a very thrifty grower. The apples have the peculiar five points. The quality is fine. Sometimes the apples grow too large. I have grown them as large as a quart cup and have seen larger ones shipped in. It is the leading apple all over the country. I sell thousands of the trees. My trees are propagated from bearing trees here in my orchard and you will be sure and get the genuine. The blooms of the delicious apple will pollenate other apples, but will not pollenate themselves. For this reason you always need other apples planted near it. If properly pollinated the trees will be literally covered with this magnificent apple. Reports from everywhere show that this apple will not bear if planted alone, so do not let any

one make you believe it will. It doesn't make any difference whose name is attached to it; it is a self-sterile variety. See Questions and Answers.

RICHARED. This apple originated in an orchard of Delicious way up in the northwest part of the United States. It is intensely red three weeks earlier than Delicious. The apple is shaped like Delicious and is about the same quality—maybe not quite as good. It being an intense red makes it of great value. It keeps a long time and can be put on the market in the early fall or kept until late spring. The tree of Richared is a little more subject to scab than the Delicious. When Richared came into bearing it was such a beautiful apple that in some way a lot of buds were carried to the east and put on old trees over there. I have read of half a dozen Delicious sports that were intensely red, but every one of them is exactly the same as Richared. Like all my apple trees my Richared trees are exceedingly good this year, and I defy any one to sell you better trees.

Price of Richared:

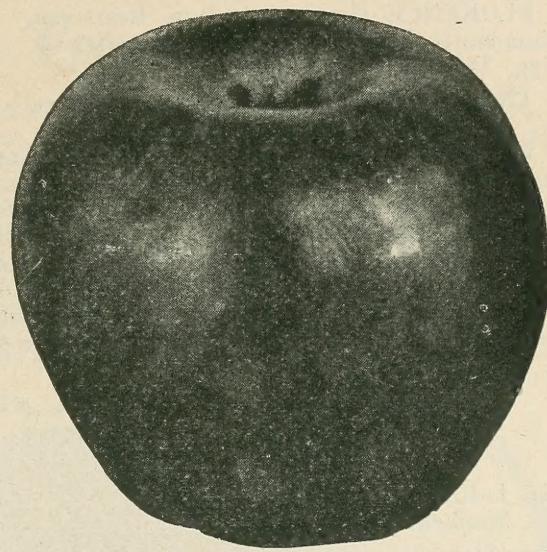
2 to 3 ft., each 35c; ten, \$3.00; 100, \$27.50.
3 to 4 ft., each 50c; ten, \$4.00; 100, \$37.50.

GOLDEN WINESAP. Some say this apple originated in Utah and others claim that it was found in West Virginia. The tree grows very fast and trees that are close budded grown here in the South will bear in two years after setting. Apples very large, yellow. Some claim it is a yellow Delicious, but the trees do not show any relation to the Delicious. You can not beat the trees I offer.

GRIMES GOLDEN. A very healthy tree here in the South. Apples are yellow as gold, as pretty as a picture could be painted and as fine to eat as an apple can be. The only apple that is up with Delicious in eating qualities.

KENNARDS. Ripe about the last of September. This apple is said to have been found growing wild in Tennessee. In growth you can hardly tell it from the famous Delicious. A man here in Erath county has a big orchard of them. They have helped make him a director in a bank.

KING DAVID. A cross between the Jonathan and Winesap, thus making a combination in King David that is hard to beat. Makes a fine tree and the apples almost pile up on the trees. The apples are intensely red, as red as



KING DAVID

Gano, and sell by sight. The King David is fine quality,—a fine cooking apple. If you are setting an apple orchard it will pay you to consider this apple. The trees that have come into bearing on my farm have proven so very fine I have decided to make a leader of it. It is one of the best apples for commercial use. Comes into bearing quickly.

HORSE APPLE. Very old fashioned apple. Does well all over the South. Tree very fine grower, apples large yellow, ripe in summer.

STAYMAN WINE SAP. Tree very vigorous grower. Apples large, dark red, inclined to be striped. Here in the south the apples crack open. Sets an imperfect bloom. Fine quality.

WINE SAP. A late fall apple and one of the oldest varieties. Rather small. A tree of Wine Sap alone will not bear much, but in an orchard it is one of our best bearers. If planted on rich moist soil will never disappoint you. Some apple growers think it is the best of apples.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. Trees immense growers. Apples large, very good bearers.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Well known apple, very dark color. Trees good growers, but subject to scab in some locations.

CRAB APPLES

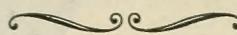
We have found this one of the most profitable of tree fruits. Will grow anywhere plums will, bear big loads every year, nothing bothers the fruit, gets ripe in June, makes the finest of jelly, jam, preserves. These will take the place of plums to a great extent after they are known. This fruit should be planted 100 trees per acre, the tree bears two or three bushels to the tree at five and six years. I am offering two varieties:

FLORENCE. Gets ripe in June. Bears very abundantly. Trees bear second year after setting. The best of all crabs.

TRANSCENDANT. Makes a very fine tree.

Last season a man sent me a clipping from some nursery catalog. This nursery clipping stated they grew three million apple trees a year and culled out two million because they were defective. That is fine not to sell defective trees. But there is another idea. If you were to go to buy chickens from a man and he were to tell you that he would have to cull out two-thirds of them because they were diseased you certainly would not want his chickens. Last season I dug eighteen thousand trees out of one block. A few hundred of them were crooked, none had disease. Even the crooked ones would have made good orchard trees. This is the reason I can sell as fine apple trees as grow at a reasonable price.

Good for shade. Bears heavy after trees get old. On deep sand this tree will make a shade tree that can not be beaten for beauty.



Comanche, Texas, September 27, 1927.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald,
Stephenville, Texas.

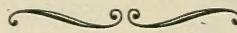
Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regard to a Delmas pecan tree I ordered from you through Mr. Pat Lester of this town in 1919. In 1921 it bore six nice large pecans and since then it has gradually increased. Last year I gathered 33 pounds and this year I think it will double last year's crop. This last spring I sprayed the entire tree with a solution of Arsenic (three lbs. to fifty gallons of water), my tree has held almost its entire crop and now I am having to tie up some of the limbs to keep them from breaking. This tree is known not only in this county but people have come from adjoining counties to see it and get buds for budding their own trees. Last year and this year I have had exhibits of its fruit at our county fair. Thirty-eight of its nuts weigh one pound. It has an unusually fine flavor. I have it where I can give it plenty of water. I have just had it photographed and Mr. Lester tells me he is sending you the two photos. One is the entire tree and the other is a cluster. It has many clusters of four, five and six pecans to the cluster. One limb measuring two inches around has thirty-six pecans on it. If you do not get the two photographs write me and I will send them to you. Any other information you might want I will be glad to give to it you.

If this information is of any benefit to you, you may use it and my name as you like.

Very respectfully,

IRA T. CLEMONS, M. D.



Huntsville, Texas, February 24, 1928.

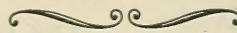
Fitzgerald's Nursery,
Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

The trees came yesterday, in fine shape—so fresh and nicely packed. I am delighted with them, and will you please allow me to express my sincere thanks for those extra ones. I have made several orders from you, and have always felt that I got more than my money's worth.

Fraternally yours,

Jno. M. N.



Valley Mills, Texas, January 18, 1928.

J. E. Fitzgerald,
Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing you 16 cents for parcel post on my order for trees and plants which I forgot to send with my order. I was certainly well pleased with my trees, and I want to thank you for extra plants. And if I need more trees I shall order from you again.

Again I thank you.

Mrs. A. J. E.

Peach Trees

DON'T crowd your peach trees on your land and they will bear more regularly for you. I like them set from twenty-five to thirty feet apart each way. The peaches I list below are described in order of ripening, as near as possible.

Prices on Peach Trees

- 1 to 2 feet, each 15c, 10 for \$1.40, or 100 for \$13.00.
- 2 to 3 feet, each 20c, 10 for \$1.90, or 100 for \$18.00.
- 3 to 4 feet, each 30c, 10 for \$2.75, or 100 for \$25.00.
- 4 to 5 feet, each 60c, 10 for \$5.50, or 100 for \$50.00.
- 4 to 5 feet, extra fine, \$1.00 each.

MAYFLOWER. Positively the earliest peach in the world. Makes a very good tree, and bears lots of peaches. The peaches are red and are fine quality for such an early peach. A very profitable peach to plant for market.

VICTOR. Second early; fine tree and tolerable good fruit.

ARP BEAUTY. Makes a good tree. The finest quality of all peaches. I doubt that there is a better eating peach than Arp.

EARLY WHEELER. This peach is proving to be one of the greatest money makers of all peaches. It is an early peach, and at the same time a canning peach. But its immense size and high color is what makes it sell better than all other peaches. You can't go wrong to set an orchard of Wheelers.

RED BIRD CLING. It has been claimed by many nurserymen that Red Bird Cling and Wheeler are the very same peaches. For several years I have been making this claim, but a

few years ago a man in Arkansas sent me some buds from a tree he said was Red Bird. I have trees now in bearing from these buds; the peaches are red all over, very solid, the seeds do not split; a few days later than Wheeler, can be shipped and will keep for many days. I thought for a while that the Wheeler was the best market peach, but this one is also a dandy. Now it seems nurserymen are all mixed up about these two peaches, but I have trees budded from bearing trees of both kinds so I can give you the genuine Early Wheeler or Red Bird, whichever you like.

CARMAN. A big white semi-cling peach. Very fine quality and a sure bearer. Governor Hogg and Mamie Ross are about the same as Carman.

EARLY ELBERTA. First called Cone Johnson and originated at Tyler, Texas. Then



THE LEONA PEACH

carried to Utah and renamed Early Elberta. This is a very nice peach, but it has a way of getting ripe one year in June and waiting some years until fall to get ripe. I have a few trees to offer, but do not recommend it—Hiely is better.

HIELY. Two weeks ahead of Elberta; large creamy white with red cheek. Free stone. Wonderful reports are being sent out about this peach. Sure bearer. Great for market.

THE LEONA PEACH. A sure bearer, large as Elberta and a few days earlier. Bears very abundantly. In some places Leona is regarded the best of all yellow peaches. Your orchard will not be complete without Leona.

THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER PEACH. Fifty years ago my father had this peach in his orchard. Like a great many other things people thought they...got something better,

but man, they have not. Back there my father always counted on having a cobbler off the Arkansas Traveler even if every other peach in the orchard was killed by frost. The frost never killed them. The tree that I am budding from bore seven bushels of peaches last season and promises better now. These peaches are large, white, and as fine quality as a peach can be and get ripe the last of June. Plant a few of these trees for old times sake and you will have one of the finest of all peach trees. The trees will live and bear for forty or fifty years. I tell you they never miss unless you have a hail.

ROCHESTER. The trees of this are like a willow and easily bent. Bears a big crop of peaches every year. The peaches are medium size, the seeds are very small—nearly as small as a plum seed. The most delicious peach I have in my orchard. Selected as the best eating peach by every one. Yellow clear seed. I have only had it a few years, but it may be the best or among the best.

2 to 3 foot trees, 50c; 3 to 4 foot, 75c.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Another big cream and crimson peach. An excellent shipper and soft and luscious when ripe.

ELBERTA. Large yellow with red cheek. Ripe usually last of July. The great market peach. Fine quality grown in the South. Trees bear for many years. Growing Elberta peaches has made many men rich.

J. H. HALE. Larger than Elberta, gets ripe at the same time. Fine for canning. Great big golden balls. I have had this peach in my orchard for several years. The peaches will stay on trees for several days after ripening, thus making them a very desirable market peach. Good shipper.

CHINESE CLING. An old, old peach. Everybody knows it. Very large. August.

GENERAL LEE or ROBERT LEE. Large white cling peach. A peach that makes every year. Gets ripe about the first of August. It seems that this peach always escapes frost. I have received samples of this peach this year from all over the State. When others fail, Lee makes peaches. One of the best peaches you can plant.

KING SOLOMON. The original tree of this peach is now seventy-five years old and still bearing. The young trees, when set out, outgrow all other peach trees. I have today, Sept. 14, gathered the last King Solomon peach off my trees. All the trees around King Solomon are suffering from drouth and have lost part of their leaves. The King Solomon

We propagate our peaches from our orchard right here at home. Finer peaches can not be raised. This year the nursery inspector came to our place and after staying half a day, said: "There is no use to look any longer. I can not find even a trace of any kind of disease." We do not have to grow five trees and throw out three of them because of disease, and then sell the other two to you at an advanced price. We use thousands of stakes to stake our trees to keep them from growing crooked.

stands drouth. Big yellow peach with a little red. Flesh yellow and very sweet. Cling. One of the best of all peaches. Trees get very large. 2 to 3 foot trees 55c each, ten for \$5.00, 3 to 4 foot trees 75c each, or ten for \$7.00.

AUGBERT. Just an August Elberta, and one of the finest of all big yellow freestone peaches.

THE OLD-FASHIONED INDIAN PEACH. I have the old-fashioned Indian peach that gets ripe in August. It makes a fine growing light green tree and the peaches are very fine for pickles and to can. On top of this it is one of the best of all eating peaches. The peaches get ripe and fall off the trees and lie in the grass and leaves for several days. And then they have a taste fit for a king. Prices of Indian Peach trees:

2 to 3 feet, 50c each, 10 for \$4.00.
3 to 4 feet, 75c each, 10 for \$7.00.
4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

MINNIE STANFORD. Renamed Golden Giant. One of the most beautiful of all peaches. Great golden cling peach that is a sure bearer. Long keeper. The best of all August peaches that is a cling. Some sell trees of this variety at \$2 each. I make my regular price on them.

SALWAY. Ripe Sept. 1st. Large yellow freestone. Fine quality. Very fine to follow Elberta and is often sold as Elberta. Bears very abundantly.

WHITE HEATH. Also called White English. A very fine large pure white September peach. One of the finest of all fall peaches. We raised some here in Erath county last year that were simply perfection.

HENRIETTA. A big yellow clingstone peach that never fails to bear. This, Early Wheeler and White Heath and Elberta are my favorite market peaches.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. One of the oldest of all varieties. Like Elberta but gets ripe last of September. Very fine quality. Bears heavy crops. Called by some, Late Elberta.

STINSON OCTOBER. A very late peach. Always pays and sure to bear.

KRUMMEL'S OCTOBER. Latest yellow freestone, an early and sure bearer. Will keep for many days. Fine for pickles.

ALTON. Sure bearer and very delicious. Never rots. White freestone. Thirty days before Elberta. One man claimed to have made at the rate of one thousand dollars per acre from fourteen of these peach trees. But it is hard to make an acre of trees make at the rate of just a few. Just the same this is a good sure bearing peach.

The Plum

I HAVE now in bearing on my place more than six acres of plums. Many of the trees do not pay well. I am offering only the kinds that I know are good. Plums should be set about twenty feet apart. The trees will bear better if the rows alternate with different kinds. Do not set solid block of one kind if you expect to get most out of your plum orchard. They like a shallow clay soil. On a hill is good for plums. If you like to raise chickens you can have an acre of plums in your chicken yard. In planting my plum orchard unless I knew a variety was very fine the fact that it bloomed late and was a sure bearer has been the first consideration with me.

Prices on Plum Trees, except where noted:

- 1 to 2 feet trees, 20c each, \$1.90 per 10, or 100 for \$18.00.
- 2 to 3 feet trees, 25c each, \$2.25 per 10, or 100 for \$20.00.
- 3 to 4 feet trees, 35c each, \$3.25 per 10, or 100 for \$30.00.
- 4 to 5 feet trees, 70c each, \$6.50 per 10, or 100 for \$60.00.
- 4 to 5 feet, extra fine, \$1.00 each.

Plums should be planted from eighteen to 25 feet apart.

RED MAY or **FUNK'S EARLY**. Tree makes an upright, healthy growth. The plums are red and absolutely the earliest plum in the world. Always brings the highest price on the market.

BRUCE. A new plum that will take the place of six weeks. Trees are thrifty and not subject to any disease. The plums are very large, turn white and then a brilliant red. Claimed by some to be the finest of all plums. We will only have a few trees, most of them June buds. 1 to 2 ft. trees 28c each; \$26.00 per 100. 2 to 3 ft. trees, 38c each; \$36.00 per 100. 3 to 4 ft. trees, 48c each; \$46.00 per 100.

SHIRO. One of the largest of all plums. Clear yellow. Very delicious. Trees live for many years. Does no good on black land. Early.

THE METHLEY PLUM. Claimed by the Texas Experiment Station to be the only perfect plum. The trees grow fine, a symmetrical tree that is pretty enough to adorn any front lawn. The plums are purple, not hardly red enough to attract attention at first. The flesh of this plum is deep pink. Watermelon pink we call it. No trouble to sell such plums but if you have only a few trees the wife will want to cook them all. The quality is simply delightful.

MILTON. Tree rather a drooping grower. Thrifty. There are some kinds of plums that the worms never bother. Milton is one of them. I do not remember ever seeing a worm in this plum. A big red plum, that is fine for all purposes. This plum blooms out late and escapes late frosts. June 5.

EXCELSIOR. Very much like Milton, but makes a somewhat larger tree. Never wormy and always bears. June 5.

WILD GOOSE. One of the oldest named varieties of plums. This is the red plum that we used to grow in thickets. There is a tale



BURBANK PLUM

that a wild goose brought the seed of this plum from the far North. Ripe June 10.

BOTAN. Of the Japanese family of plums. Tree upright; the plums are bright red. Fine eating and an all-purpose plum. However, the trees fail on some kinds of soil. June 10.

BURBANK. Another Japanese plum. Makes a sprawling tree that is hard to get around. The plums are large, fine cooking; bears the heaviest crops. Some say they bear themselves to death in a few years, but if they are planted in good soil will live for years. June 20.

AMERICA. All orchardists brag on the America plum. Makes a nice tree. Plums are yellow at first, then turn red. Some are planting whole orchards of America. This is now the Elberta among plums. Sure bearer. Good shipper. I really sell more America plum trees than any other. You can not make a mistake to plant it. June 20.

GOLD. Tree a round, symmetrical grower. The plums are deep yellow about ten days before ripe, then turn red. Nothing is prettier than a bucket of Gold plums. Their looks will sell them on any market. However, America is just as pretty and about ten days earlier. Plant some Gold to follow America. July 10.

SANTA ROSA. Tree a strong, vigorous grower. Fruit often six inches around, deep crimson. Very fine for market or home use.

ENDICOTT or MAMMOTH GOLD. The trees have long, wiry limbs. The plums are yellow, fine to eat fresh. A grand plum. July.

WICKSON. A pure Japanese plum. Trees upright. Plums very large freestone. Well-known. July.

SATSUMA or BLOOD PLUM. Only does well in some places. If you know this plum does well for you, you will want more. July.

The New Race of Plums

THE NEW RACE OF PLUMS. Prof. N. E. Hansen, a great plum breeder of the North, and the Minnesota experiment station have been working together to produce newer and better plums. Strange to say, these new plums are very successful here in the South. They bear every year and some of them are the finest quality. They are not subject to the attacks of any kind of insects. They often bear the first year set; most everybody is very enthusiastic about these new plums. I especially recommend them where all other fruits fail. 2 to 3 ft. trees, 36c; ten, \$3.40; 100, \$33.00. 3 to 4 ft. trees, 46c; ten, \$4.40; 100, \$43.00.

OPATA. One-year-old trees set fruit buds freely. No. 1 trees transplanted will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large plum, for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. The tree resembles the plum in its habit of growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter; small pit. It is a dark purplish red, with blue bloom, flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. It is excellent for eating out of the hand as well as for table and cooking purposes.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM. A nice orchard tree. Bears the second year after being

set. A cross between a cherry and a plum. Wine colored fruit. This tree is giving satisfaction everywhere, but in countries subject to late frost is proving very fine. You will sure like it. June. Price same as plums.

HANSKA. This is a cross between the native Plum and the fine fragrant Apricot Plum of China. The fruit is splendid for eating out of the hand, and when cooked retains the Apricot flavor. The size of the fruit is about one and one-half inches in diameter. The color of the fruit when ripe is bright red, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh is firm, yellow, with good keeping quality and very fragrant. It begins to bear the second year, ripens in July. Its value for preserves will make it popular and desirable everywhere. There is a tremendous demand for this variety, and we have been unable to meet the demand to date.

SAPA. This is a member of a new race of plums. The trees do not get over four feet high, but stay right on the ground. They will bear the second year after planting and sometimes the first year. The plums are a peculiar blue color. The flesh is wine colored. They are a very fine jelly and cooking plum. The frost never gets the crop. They sell good after people once learn them. The trees come from the nursery crooked as they can be, but if you set them you are sure to like Sapa and you will have plums quicker than you ever gathered plums from your trees before. July.

WANETA. Makes a fine tree in the nursery and fine in the orchard. Fruit bright red, heart shaped. July.

RED WING. Very large red, free-stone, peels like a peach. Quality very good. Hardy.

ZUMBRA. Larger than Compass. Black when ripe. Green flesh. Makes excellent sauce.

ST. ANTHONY. Slightly larger than Zumbra. Good quality. Ripens late.

THE CHERRY

We have managed to raise some pretty nice cherries here, but farther west where it is cool they raise magnificent cherries. The trees live many years. We have Montmorency and Richmond Cherries. Both bright red and fine.

2 to 3 foot trees, 40c each, or 10 for \$3.50.
3 to 4 foot trees, 50c each, or 10 for \$4.50.

MULBERRIES

Mulberries are too well known to growers of the Southwest to need description. If you raise chickens, be sure to plant a few Mulberry Trees.

HICKS EVERBEARING. Fine grower; bears profusely.

ENGLISH. Large, black; excellent quality; earlier than Hicks.
State variety wanted.

3 to 4 feet, each 40c; five, \$1.89; ten, \$3.59.
4 to 5 feet, each 65c; five, \$3.17; ten, \$6.19.

*REMEMBER—I am not, in any way, connected with other Nurseries at Stephenville.
Address your orders to FITZGERALD'S NURSERY.*

The Pear

THIS fruit can be grown on all kinds of soil. It grows as a yard tree or out in the fields and yields its abundant crops of fruit. Our pear trees are grown on what is called Japan roots. Trees on these roots will live for years after trees as usually propagated are dead and gone. The trees do not blight so badly, in fact our trees seldom blight. They bear larger crops of fruit. Do not try to trim pear trees up too high. Hundreds of good trees are ruined every year by trimming too high. The trees should be set about twenty-five feet apart. They are among my best paying crops. Lots of fruit growers say they pay better than any other fruit. We are listing trees from the earliest to the latest. All on Japan roots. Don't set trees on the cheap French roots. They blight and are no good. The pears listed below are in their order of ripening.

I make a specialty of pear trees, and grow more than any other nursery in the State.

Prices for Pear Trees:

- 1 to 2 foot trees, 20c each, \$1.90 per 10, or \$18.00 per 100.
- 2 to 3 foot trees, 25c each, \$2.25 per 10, or \$20.00 per 100.
- 3 to 4 foot trees, 35c each, \$3.25 per 10, or \$30.00 per 100.
- 4 to 5 foot trees, 50c each, \$4.50 per 10, or \$40.00 per 100.

THE KOONCE PEAR. Also called the Sugar Pear. Small but bears lots of pears. First of July. Makes a good tree that seldom blights.

PINE APPLE PEAR. Tree of very rapid growth. Free from disease. This pear is being advertised all over the South. Gets ripe in August. Large yellow, fine for cooking.

LECONTE. Makes a fine thrifty growing tree. Never fails to bear. On Japan roots. I have never seen a tree blight. Pear fine for eating raw. Gets ripe in August. For years we thought we could not grow the Leconte pear on account of blight. You can now grow it all over the South if grafted on Japan roots. A very fine pear.

THE GARBER. The trees grow very large. Have long willowy branches, pretty for a yard tree. The pears are large, rather short or nearly round. Very fine quality. Fine for canning. Gets ripe in August. Will hang on trees many days after ripe.

THE DIXIE PEAR. (Renamed Honey Dew by some.) The tree of the Dixie Pear is a very rapid grower. The branches are long and willowy, and are not easily broken but bend to the ground with its great loads of beautiful yellow pears. This pear does not have to be ripened like the Keiffer but is crisp and juicy right off the trees. Some people prefer them to eat raw to the best peaches. Where known it will sell

at the highest price. The pears are as large as the Keiffer, but not so long; will not keep as well as the Keiffer but you can sell them for eating right off the trees. When I found it, it was just what I was looking for. Be sure and include some of the trees with your order.

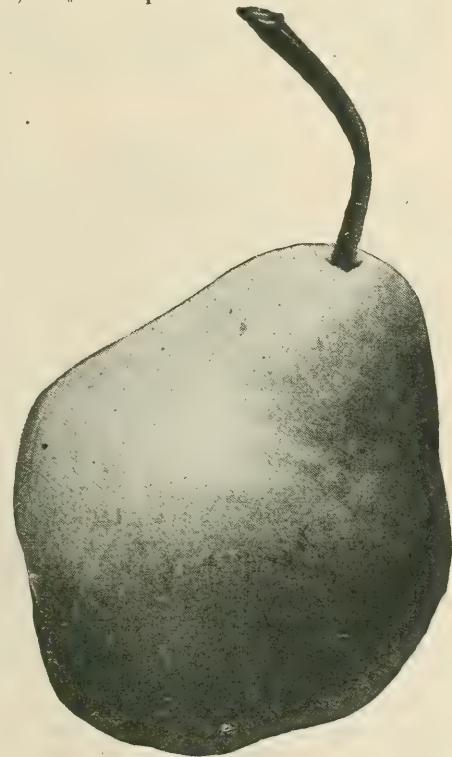
LINCOLN. I stated in my catalog last season that the Lincoln pear was slow coming into bearing, but I have gotten several letters from parties I had sold trees to stating that the Lincoln pear bore very promptly for them and was of the finest quality. Bright yellow, the pears make long slender limbs and the

fruit does not blow off. It is said to never blight.

BOSC. In many pear growing regions this is the leader for quality. I grew a lot of the trees for the northern nursery trade; they sell them high, but you can have the trees at my regular price.

BARTLETT. The pear of quality. The trees sometimes blight even under the best conditions, but if you are willing to fight the blight here is the pear supreme.

THE KEIFFER PEAR. These grow very large and if budded or grafted on Japan roots



THE KEIFFER PEAR

never blight and live to be very old. This is the great preserving pear of the South. The trees will stand lots of neglect and rough treatment and bear immense loads of fruit. This pear is often called the Pear of Plenty. The trees on Japan roots root very deeply. You can plant a pear tree in any odd place and rest assured that it will always pay for its room. The Keiffer comes into bearing very quickly, and it is no unusual thing to find trees that bear fifteen bushels of fruit to the season.

Plant a Keiffer pear orchard. The trees bear quick. When the seeds in the pear turn black gather the pears and handle them carefully to not bruise. Put in barn or cellar out of the

sunlight. They will ripen into the most delicious of all fruits. I see Keiffer pears shipped from California and sold for five cents each. You can do just as well with them and make a small fortune off of a Keiffer pear orchard. They are a very profitable fruit to plant.

QUINCE

This fruit will grow most anywhere. The trees are rather small shrubs. However, I have seen some as high as ten feet. They make even finer preserves than pears.

I have only one variety—the Orange. Large yellow. Price of trees, 50c each. Only small trees.

The Japanese Persimmon

THIS tree does fine on our red sandy lands. It also grows on bottom land but of course might get killed by frost on low lands. Makes a very beautiful tree for the yard. In the fall the trees are indeed striking. Set the trees twenty feet apart or 108 trees per acre. My original Eureka tree is now twenty-eight years old; it has lost a lot of its limbs, but still bears lots of fruit.

Prices on trees:

- 1 to 2 foot, 40c each, or \$3.80 for 10, or per 100 \$35.00.
- 2 to 3 foot, 50c each, or \$4.80 for 10, or per 100 \$45.00.
- 3 to 4 foot, 60c each, or \$5.80 for 10, or per 100 \$55.00.
- 4 to 5 foot, very fine, \$1.00 each.

Eureka same price.

THE EUREKA PERSIMMON. Did you ever think what little things can sometimes change a man's life? About 28 years ago I was ordering a bill of fruit trees from a nurseryman. In order to make the bill out ten dollars I ordered two small persimmon trees. When they reached me they were about as thick as a pencil and not much longer. They were set out, however, and the second year one of them bore two fruits. The next year they together bore thirty-six fruits. The fruits were as large as oranges, at first a golden color, then deep red. I began to wake up. The fourth year one of the trees bore a bushel of fruit, the other one about one-half bushel. By this time I was good and awake. A man came along and advised me to set fifty acres of these persimmons at once. But there were no more Eureka trees in the world. As soon as I could propagate the trees I set a big orchard of them and am still setting Eureka trees. A man in California bought a few trees and when they came to bearing he bought enough trees to set 150 acres. These persimmons now bring from five to ten dollars a bushel on the Fort Worth market. Right here let me say that I was the one who started people to grow persimmon trees in Texas. Hundreds of nurserymen are now offering persimmon trees. Some of them will never bear. And some of them bear such poor fruit that you cannot sell it. I am selling my Eureka persimmon trees at a reasonable price and it will not pay you to

set kinds that will not bear. I do not offer you anything but persimmon trees that I know will bear and make you a fortune if you set enough of them. I have been growing persimmons now for twenty-eight years, and have tried out more than any other one in the State or probably in the United States. Get the best persimmon trees. The Eureka persimmon begins bearing the second year if the trees are given good attention. By the fourth year they will bear a bushel of persimmons. The trees are not large growers, but live a long time. At the time I set these trees I did not know anything about budding and grafting and the nurseryman sent me seedling trees. One of them does not make as large a tree as the other and I have always propagated from the largest growing tree. The Eureka tree will grow as far north as Missouri. It is the coming fruit for the South. If the persimmons are picked while firm and put in a cool place they keep indefinitely. They are the greatest Christmas fruit for the kiddies you ever saw. They have a taste that can not be beaten. In a few more years whole car loads of persimmons will be shipped North from the South and they will bring big prices, too. These persimmons begin to get ripe in September; that is, they seem to have two ripening periods. About a fourth of the fruit will get ripe the first week in September. These early ripening fruits will not keep and are just for local market. The other fruits on the trees then grow

very large and turn deep yellow by the first of November. They can then be gathered and sold as they get soft. If put in a warm room they will get soft quickly. Some people put them in a stove and get them hot through and through, then in a day or two they are nice and ripe and fit for a king. They will hang on the trees and get ripe until a hard frost, when they freeze they will all get ripe in a day or two. For this reason we gather them while they are still firm.

Description of Varieties

EUREKA. Here is a Japanese hybrid persimmon that originated on my place. I have sold thousands of the trees. It makes a very symmetrical growth, the leaves being very large. The fruit is large, tomato shaped—the most beautiful of all persimmons, being deep red several days before ripe. You cannot plant anything finer. Has stood the cold in Missouri.

THE NEW FUYU PERSIMMON. Grows

large as Eureka and bears fine crops. Flesh yellow and you can eat this persimmon any time. Has no more draw about it even when half grown than an apple. One of the choicest of all persimmons, but will not grow as far north as Eureka. Should be planted near the coast.

TAMOPAN. This persimmon came from China. Every one has a ring around it. The tree grows very rapidly and makes a fine shade tree. It is said to grow seventy feet high in China. It is a good one to plant.

TANE NASHI. I know one at Handley, Texas, on a dry, rocky hill, that is a beauty, and was loaded with fruit nearly as large as teacups when I saw it in October. It was fine.

HYAKUME. Large acorn-shaped. Not good as the others on account of lack of color.

In addition to the above varieties I have many others, but the ones I mentioned are proving best for me.

Miscellaneous

WIND BREAKS. Since we have cleared the timber off the wind has a clean sweep at out orchards. On cold nights the wind freezes the fruit and even later the sand blows against the trees so hard that the fruit often looks like hail had hit it. You can plant a row of poplars on the windy side. The sand nor winds do not affect them and they grow up straight and cause you to get a crop of fruit when your neighbor's fruit fails. To enable my customers to plant wind breaks I am growing some cheap Lombardy poplars. These will run two to three feet high when shipped, \$10.00 per hundred, or 10 for \$1.25. Plant these about six feet apart and do not prune them, and they will form a solid wall in a few years, and will protect your field crops as well as fruit.

RAFFIA for tying buds, vegetables, etc., 50c per pound, postpaid.

BLACKEYED PEAS. This pea grown in Texas bears much quicker than those usually bought from the grocer. Pound, postpaid, 30c; ten pounds, postpaid, \$1.75. By express, not prepaid, 10c per pound.

WHIPPORWILL and CLAY PEAS. Same price as Blackeyes.

Fresh Fruit in Season

During the summer we can fill orders for peaches, plums, grapes, persimmons, pears, apples and crab apples. Write for prices.

NOTICE—Be sure to address all your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery, or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery at this place.

Watermelons

This season we are growing in two separate patches the Halbert and Wonder Watermelons. We are saving the seed from the best melons, so that if you want some real fine watermelon seed, I have them. One ounce 20c, one-fourth pound 75c, one pound \$2.00.

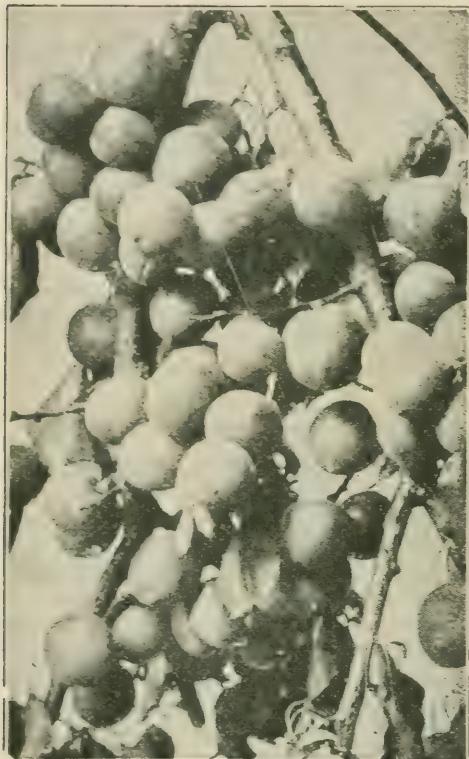
We also have a medium size long real yellow meated watermelon and some small round yellow meated watermelons. Ounce 15c, one-fourth pound 50c. If you like intensely yellow meated melons, these two can not be beaten.

American Honey Persimmon Seed

Several years ago a man in Illinois sent me some seed of what he said was the finest wild persimmon in the world. These are large, very sweet, stand drouth and make a fine, fast growing tree. Some of the trees will have leaves nearly as large as the Magnolia leaves. Very ornamental. A tree of this will not bear alone. The persimmons are liked by pigs, chickens, and to tell you the truth, you will have a hankering to visit the trees. They begin to get ripe the first of September and continue all fall. Plant them any time during the winter, about three inches deep. These persimmons are so much better than the old wild persimmon that you can sell them on the market. The seed are sure to grow. Plant them around the house or in the field for shade; for the chickens, for the children, for the wife and the boss. In a few years you will say that you never invested fifteen cents better in your life. Packet 50 seed for 15c.

The Apricot

IT was for years thought that the apricot would not bear in this country. I have been testing out many varieties. Some of them bear very abundantly and some do not bear at all. All the kinds I list have proved regular bearers. If you can, plant your apricots in the yard around the house, on clay spots in your orchard or along a road. The fruit sells more readily than anything else of its season.



CLUSTER APRICOT

Prices on apricot trees

1 to 2 feet,	25c each; ten for \$2.25.
2 to 3 feet,	35c each; ten for \$3.25.
3 to 4 feet,	50c each; ten for \$4.50.
4 to 5 feet,	\$1.00 each; ten for \$9.00.

EARLY GOLDEN. The earliest of all. Bright yellow with red cheek. Large leaves, thrifty tree. Bears nearly every year.

CLUSTER. A sure bearing apricot. Rather small with red cheek. The trees get to be a mound of fruit some seasons.

MOORPARK. Yellow with red cheek. Fine tree and good fruit.

ROYAL. Makes a big thrifty tree. The fruit is pale yellow. Quality is as fine as an apricot can be. With me the Royal does not bear regular, but when it does bear it is so good that all other kinds have to give it the right of way.

Apricots usually sell for twice as much on the market as plums and peaches. For this reason and because they are so delicious an orchard of them will pay. If given plenty of room the trees will grow very large and one tree will bear several bushels.

The Fig

Prices on figs: Figs, 50c each, \$4.00 per ten, \$35.00 per 100

It has long been thought that figs could not be raised in this part of Texas, but it has been found that they could be raised as far north as New York. I have two acres of figs. There are no two acres on my place that pay any better. Have my fig plants set twelve feet apart each way. Each plant makes from one to two gallons of figs a year. They are easily cultivated and are a sure crop. But it must be remembered that my figs frost bite down to the ground every year and sprout up from the ground to bear. If they are given some winter protection so the plants will not winter kill, the above yield can be double. My fig plants will bear the year after being set.

Description of Varieties

MAGNOLIA. A rapid growing forked leaf fig. New set plants will bear the first year. Figs are large, straw colored. This as well as my other varieties will make a most delightful pot or house plant in the North. If set in the garden and given some winter protection they will be a delight to the grower and a curiosity to all who see them.

ISCHIA. A vigorous growing fig. Ornamental. The fruit is light green outside and right bright red inside. It has a delicious sweetness hard to describe.

HIRTU JAPAN FIG. Will bear in four months after planting. The small trees will

be literally covered with dark blue or brown figs. This plant bears so very quickly and on such small plants that I sell lots of them in the North to grow in tubs. However, they will grow into very large trees. It is claimed by planting this fig more figs can be grown to the acre than from any other fig plant.

CELESTE or CELESTIAL. A very hardy fig. Stands lots of cold and heat. One of the first of all figs to be planted in the South.

The fig is a mild laxative. The grower can get almost any price for fresh figs. Eat figs and throw physics to the dogs.

Grapes

THE fruit dates back as far as time itself. In fact, it was one of the first fruits man ever knew. In Southern Europe the peasants practically live on grapes and black bread and they live longer than any other people. There have been more books written on grape culture than on all other fruits combined. All of us remember when we were boys how we roamed the creeks hunting for wild grapes. Some people imagine grapes are hard to grow. They can be grown cheaper than any other fruit. If your grape vines have died or you have made a failure in planting grapes, don't give up; plant a few of our new vines.

Prices on grape vines

Niagara, Concord, Worden, Delaware, Goethe, Champion, Campbell's Early, Moore's Early, Catawba; each 25c, per 10 \$1.50, per 100 \$12.00.
Carman, Muench, Bailey, Marguerite, Edna, Virginia Dare, America, 35c each, 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$15.00.

John Burroughs, the famous naturalist and bird lover, made his fortune growing grapes. Another good point about grapes is that they can be grown on the edge of a desert. Grapes like dry weather and that is the kind we have here in the South mostly.

CHAMPANEL. Very large, early black, fine for black land. A very popular grape with juice men.

VIRGINIA DARE. Similar to a grape called Fern. Late, dark red, with red juice. Vigorous grower. A bright sparkling juice and champagne is now made out of this grape.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Very early, first of July. Dark purplish black. Large berries, good quality. Fine for wine and shipping and a good table grape. We have been thinking of adding this to our list of grapes for several years, but this is the second year I have offered the plants. In some places the plants are sold very high, but I make the same price on them that I do on Concord.

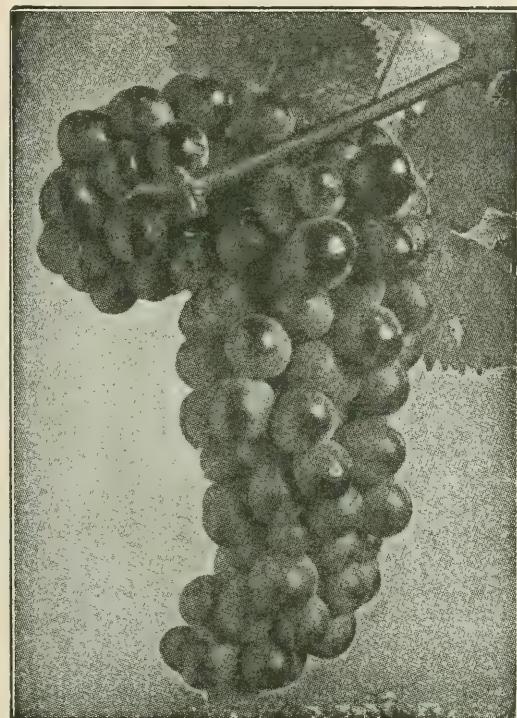
CHAMPION. Very early, in fact one of the earliest of all grapes. Large black. This grape has proved so successful in some places that I have decided to add it to my list. If you have the Champion grape you are sure to want more for the early market. Ships well, sells well.

THE BAILEY GRAPE. Gets ripe about July 20th. Large black bunches often shouldered. The vines are not as vigorous as Carman, but fine to plant, for a grape that gets ripe early.

THE DELAWARE GRAPE. The earliest of all grapes. Red; makes a very slender, weak growing vine. Should be planted seven or eight feet apart.

R. W. MUNSON. Very large, early, black grape. Has strong growing vine and should be planted at least twelve feet apart. The leaves are very large and make a beautiful arbor grape.

AMERICA. An early, black grape. Vines are hardy, live for years. This grape must be



CARMAN GRAPE

planted near some other kind or it will not bear.

WORDEN. Large black grape. Seedling of Concord, but earlier, and all the grapes ripen at once. Succeeding fine in some parts of Texas.

EDNA. If you are prepared to spray your grapes Edna is one of the finest of all white grapes I grow. The vines are vigorous, the grapes ripen late and are not bothered so badly by birds. The grapes are large clear white. I have seen the bunches a foot long and single bunches weighing over a pound. This grape sells in any market and sells in competition to the finest grapes shipped from California. Truly a show grape.

NIAGARA. The large, white grape that is much raised over the country. The vines bear very abundantly.

CONCORD. This grape originated about one hundred and fifty years ago. The grapes are large and black, has strong, foxy flavor. Bears pretty well for a few years, but all grapes do not ripe on the cluster at once.

THE CARMAN GRAPE. Vines very thrifty, in fact, just as hardy as vines can be. No insect ever bothers them. Will grow on any kind of soil. The grapes are large and thick on the cluster. In fact, a cluster of these is solid nearly as a ball. Bears from one to two bushels per vine and the best eating grape I ever saw. If you have been planting grapes that would not sell plant some Carman. They outsell anything else on the market.

The vines will live from twenty to fifty years. Plant twelve feet apart in the rows.

The Carman grape begins to get ripe about August 10th, and will hang on the vines after getting ripe for several weeks.

The below grape plants, 50c each, \$2.75 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

VINEFERIA GRAPES. Last season and the season before we had many calls for seedless grape vines, so many that I am offering the European grapes for the first time.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS. This grape can be grown in many sections over the eastern states. in other places it fails. Vines vigorous, large golden yellow grapes, no seeds.

MUSCAT. Sweet, light yellow, late season; a standard in California. Fine where one irrigates. Takes dry climate.

MISSION. Has been grown for hundreds of years in the dry western country. Berries small, black, fine. It does well here for me and I recommend it to anyone living in a dry climate and wanting a fine table grape.

GROS COLMAN. Large, round, one of the largest of all grapes. Does well around El Paso. A friend sent me a lug of these grapes two years ago that simply beggared description. Can be grown in the dry regions of Southwest Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

MORE ABOUT GRAPES

(By J. R. Ballou, in Dallas Semi-Weekly Farm News)

I read in your paper an article by J. E. Fitzgerald on grape culture. Mr. Fitzgerald stated he had vines seven feet long with a bunch of grapes at every joint; I am a grape grower, and if Mr. Fitzgerald has young growth showing a bunch of grapes at every joint he has something I have never seen. I do not mean old vines spurred at every joint; I mean new growth.

Six to nine inches is a joint; that means fourteen bunches to the vine. I have grown forty-two bunches on an old vine seven feet long spurred back with the same grape he has, which is the Carman.

I have handled a vineyard and sold \$550 worth of grapes from one and one-tenth acres of Carman grapes, the land measured with a tape. I have cut forty-five bushels from one row 145 yards long and have cut 130 pounds from one three-year-old vine. All of the above from the variety of Carman. I have grown Concord but they do not ripen evenly on the bunch in this section.

CHINESE DATE or JUJUBE

Makes a tall growing tree with light green leaves. Fine for shade and bears abundantly of brown fruits about the size of the little finger. Will make more chicken and hog feed than any other tree. It is interesting and a profitable tree to plant. Price, 50c each.



Whitney, Texas, February 22, 1928.

J. E. Fitzgerald,
Stephenville, Texas.
Dear Sir:—

Just to say that the trees came in fine condition. Thanks for the extra trees you sent. If most of them live here in the black land, will probably make a larger order next fall.

Again thanking you for prompt attention and "good measure", I am respectfully yours,
Mrs. Callie R. S.

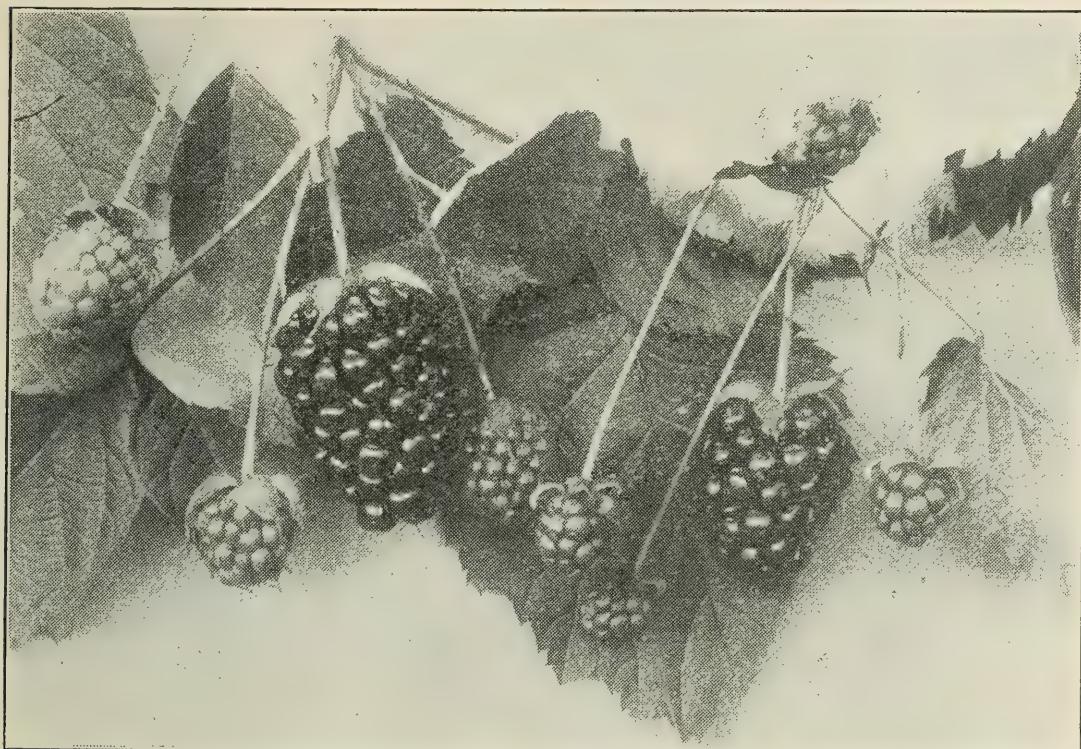


NOTICE—Be sure to address all your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery, or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery at this place.

The Aulo Berry

THE Aulo Berry. For years we have been trying to grow the Loganberry in this country. The vines were puny and would not bear. We have now a berry crossed between the Austin Dewberry and the Logan. This berry has the flavor and color of the Logan, if anything a finer flavored berry. A dish of them with sugar and cream is a dish fit for the gods. Better than strawberries or any other berry known. The vines are very vigorous growers and bear abundantly, and it does not take many of these mammoth size berries to fill a quart.

The above description was written last season. I now believe that in the Aulo berry we have one of the greatest of all berries. This year the berries were larger than ever and sold where we could not sell other berries. If you are at all interested in berries try this one. Right now we are reducing the price on the plants but as soon as the plants I have already sold begin to bear, there will be a great demand for Aulo plants. Price: Single plants 17c, ten for \$1.60, 100 for \$15.00.



GIANT HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY.—This berry is much advertised. It is very late, and on deep sub-irrigated land will often bear enormous crops. Where a man wants a few plants and can water them they are fine. Plants can be trained into an arbor, since the plants often make runners thirty feet long. Plants 25c each.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY. The practical berry grower, who grows berries to supply a home market, needs fine berries from the very first of the season to the last. To supply an abundance of berries after Early Wonder is gone I know nothing better than the Austin dewberry. The plants are fine growers and the berries very large. I have seen Austin berries nearly as large as a small hen egg. In South Texas they grow this berry to ship, but I consider it a local market berry. W. J. Schultz, a

local planter of Brown county, Texas, says this berry never fails to pay a hundred dollars per acre for his local market, but of course, in our small western towns, our local markets are limited. 10c each, 75c for 10, \$1.50 for 100, \$12.50 per 1.000.

THE ROGERS DEWBERRY. The earliest of all known dewberries. Does exceedingly well along the coast. Makes a very rank growth. Prices, same as Austin.

THE CHESTNUT DEWBERRY. A very dainty berry. Very early and quality fine. Price of plants, 10c each, 10 for \$1.00.

BURBANK'S THORNLESS BLACKBERRY.—The vines of these are just as smooth as a sweet potato vine. They will grow up in mounds about four feet high, but trail on the ground the first year. Will make a pretty ar-

bor and if irrigated will bear big crops of berries that get ripe in August. The blooms are blue. Price of plants, 25c each.

AUSTIN THORNLESS DEWBERRY. — While the strain of the Austin I have been selling for years has very few thorns, this one is absolutely thornless. The plants grow about like the common Austin, but you do not need gloves to pick them. Gets ripe the same time as the old Austin. Price of plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.

THE EARLY WONDER BERRY. Since I brought out the Early Wonder Berry about 20 years ago it has been given at least a dozen different names. With one it will be Gas and Windys berry. With another Brown's Early Wonder, and all down the line. But the fact that they all give it a new name and try to claim it proves that it is a fine berry. The Early Wonder is a very large berry, easily

picked; the seeds are very small; almost seedless. It is one of the very best of all berries. It is doing well all over the country. I have never sold anyone any plants that did not please. Plants 10c each, 90c for 10, 100 for \$3.00, and 1,000 for \$20.00. If you take as many as three hundred of my berry plants you can have them at the thousand rate.

THE McDONALD BERRY. I have sold thousands of these plants and they are popular everywhere. McDonald is a very early berry, often having ripe berries in a month after it blooms. The berries are firm and will keep many days, making it a good shipper. The blooms are self sterile and must be pollinated. Early Wonder is the best berry to plant near it. When properly pollinated it will bear as high as twelve quarts to the plant. Nearly all the berries on a plant get ripe at once. Price of plants same as Early Wonder.



STRAWBERRIES

These cannot be grown much west of Fort Worth without irrigation. I offer three kinds. Klondike and Lady Thompson are the best of all spring bearers for this country. The Superb Everbearing is the best everbearer I have found. Prices on strawberry plants:

Klondike and Lady Thompson, 10c each, 60c per dozen, \$1.25 per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000. Everbearing, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, or \$10.00 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS

A dozen plants will supply a family with a very delicious vegetable in the early spring. It is peculiar that few Texas people know the possibilities of asparagus. Yet it will grow to perfection anywhere in Texas. Easy to plant and easy to cultivate. Just plow out a list and set the plants in the bottom of it. Cover with two or three inches of dirt. As the plants grow rake more dirt on them, or if you have barn lot manure put on a lot of that. I have Washington and Palmetto varieties. 10c each, 50c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100, \$10.00 per thousand.

RHUBARB

I am offering only the Victoria Rhubarb. You can set plants of this any time during the winter or until March and have pies by May. Rhubarb makes as good pies as apples. The Victoria has very large leaves and is useful as an ornamental plant. We have measured leaves two feet across. Requires deep rich soil and good cultivation. I recommend this for the plains section of Texas. Ten plants will make pie filling for a family. Very strong plants, five for 55c, ten plants for 95c. If you want to plant Rhubarb for market, 100 plants for \$8.35.

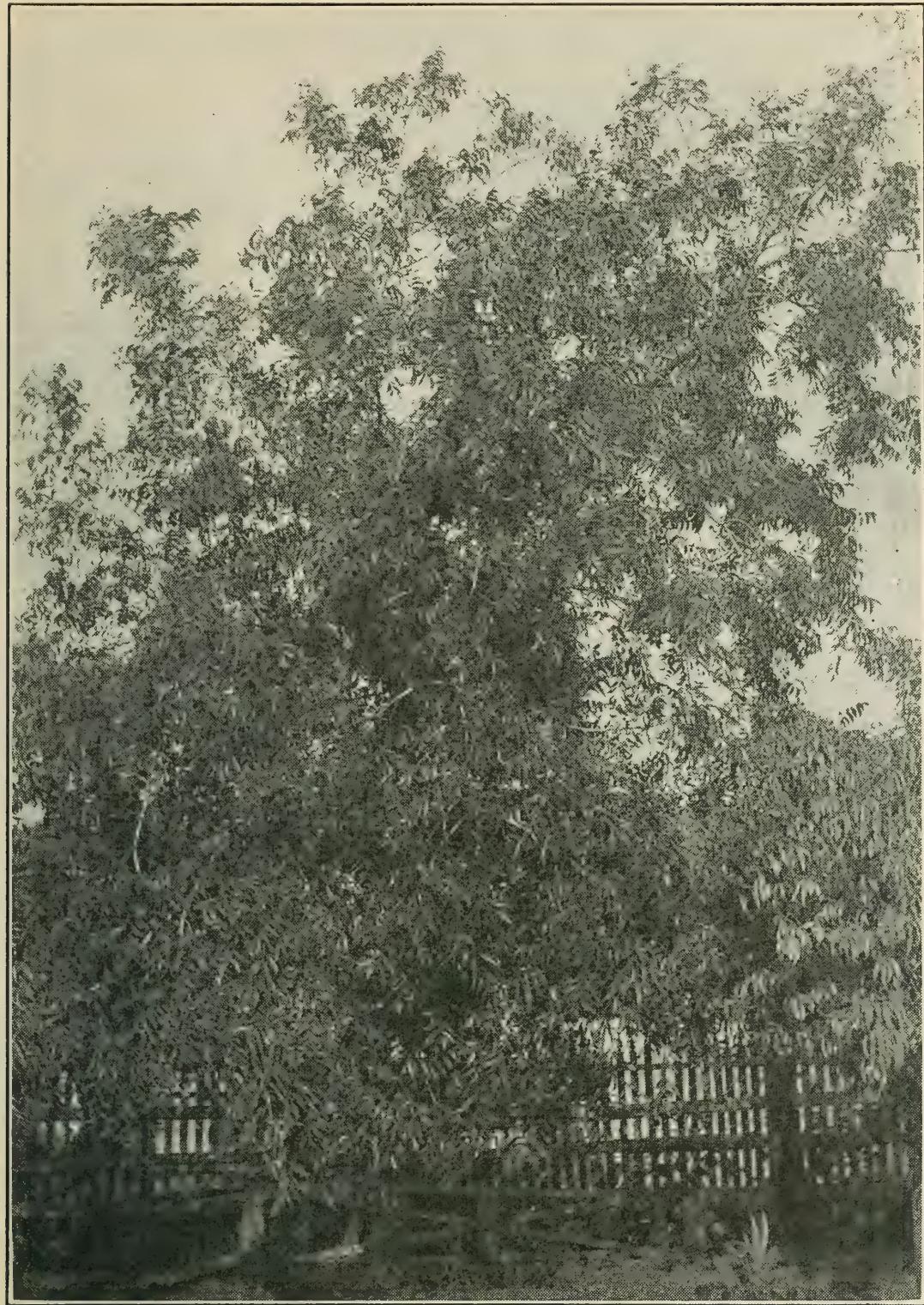
KUDZU

This is the plant that is being much advertised at this time. I have, I believe, the fastest growing strain of all. If planted along a terrace the terrace will never break, and they will make a lot of stock feed. One acre of Kudzu, if properly managed, will keep a cow. Hogs and chickens like it. I now have worked up such an immense stock of plants that I can make a price so all can afford to plant along the terraces. A beautiful vine for the yard or porch. I offer only sucker plants. Ten plants 85c, 100 plants \$3.65.

NOTICE—Be sure and address all your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery, or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery at this place.

Pecan Trees

I claim the distinction of having set the first budded pecan tree ever set in this county. I have pecan trees in bearing on my place thirty and forty feet high that I set out myself.



Pecan tree sold by us to Dr. Ira T. Clemons, Comanche, Texas, in 1919. Now valued at \$500.00.

I was the first to learn and bud pecan trees thirty years ago. And during this time I have done much experimenting with the pecan.

Prices on Pecan Trees:

BUDDED TREES OF THE EASTERN VARIETIES: Stuart, Success, Schley, Delmas.

1 to 2 ft. trees, 90c each, 10 for \$ 8.00, 100 for \$ 65.00
2 to 3 ft. trees, \$1.25 each, 10 for \$10.00, 100 for \$ 80.00
3 to 4 ft. trees, \$2.00 each, 10 for \$15.00, 100 for \$125.00
4 to 5 ft. trees, \$2.50 each, 10 for \$20.00, 100 for \$150.00
5 to 6 ft. trees, \$3.00 each, 10 for \$25.00, 100 for \$180.00
6 to 7 ft. select, \$4.00 each. 7 to 8 ft. select, \$5.00 each

BUDDED TREES OF THE WESTERN VARIETIES: Burkett, Halbert, Texas Prolific.

1 to 2 ft. \$1.25 each, 10 for \$12.00, 100 for \$ 90.00		
2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 each, 10 for \$14.00, 100 for \$125.00		
3 to 4 ft. \$2.50 each, 10 for \$20.00	5 to 6 ft. \$4.00 each, 10 for \$35.00	
4 to 5 ft. \$3.00 each, 10 for \$25.00	6 to 7 ft. \$5.00 each	7 to 8 ft. \$7.00 each

Description of Varieties

BURKETT. Large, thin shell, and very productive. Very fine for the west. Will do well on the plains and in New Mexico. Nearly round.

HALBERT. Very prolific. Does well on shallow soil. Shell very thin. Medium to small size. The Halbert pecan is one of my favorites because it bears every year, stands heat and drouth, grows on most any kind of soil. The trees come into bearing very quickly; a tree left over in the nursery row will nearly always bear.

ALEXANDER. Very finicky about where

FRANQUETTE. Practically the same as the English walnut, but came from France. The hardest of this strain of nuts. Trees grow fast and bear early. Makes tall spreading trees. Fine for shade and bear fine nuts. We have only grafted and budded trees. Budded on black walnut. 1 to 2 ft. 75c, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.25.

JAPAN WALNUT. Trees grow very fast, and are fine for shade. The meats come out whole like the English walnut. Small trees, 50c each.

BLACK WALNUT. Makes a very fine shade and bears very abundantly of large hard-shell nuts. Grows anywhere. Small seedlings, 35c each.

BLACK WALNUT. We now have two black walnuts that are a wonderful improvement over the old black walnut. The nuts are very large and you can crack them with a hammer and remove the meat whole. They can be peeled as fast if not faster than pecans. The trees grow fast, come into bearing in three or four years. They make a fine yard and shade tree and the walnuts are so large they make a tree that attracts everyone's attention. Price of black walnut trees: Ohio and Thomas, budded, 1 to 2 ft. 75c, 2 to 3 ft. 95c.

BUTTER NUTS. Very hardy. A tall spreading tree with broad green leaves. The trees are a thing of beauty. Large nutritious nuts. I am

it grows. Hardly as good as Halbert on this account.

STUART. An Eastern variety and the first kind I set out. Rather thick shell. Makes a beautiful tree and bears well in town where the houses protect the trees.

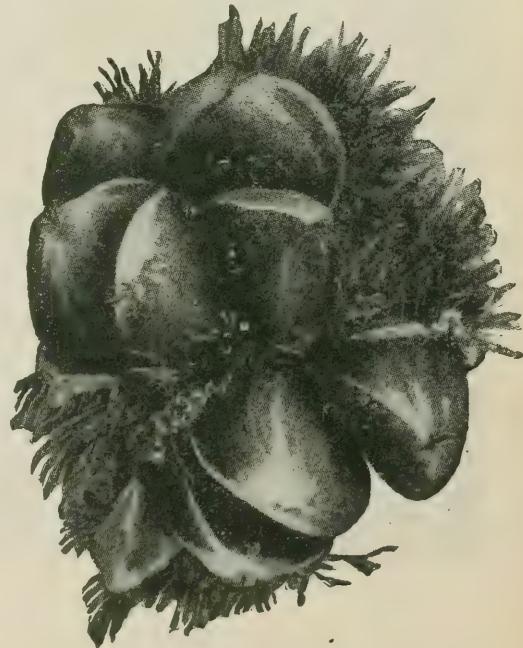
DELMAS. A fine variety here for me though it is an Eastern variety. Long thin shell.

This is a good rule to go by: If you live east of Dallas, plant more eastern varieties; if west, then plant Halbert and Burkett. The Stuart does well in Missouri and maybe farther north.

WALNUTS

only offering small seedling plants, 50c each.

CHESTNUTS. A very important commercial product. Makes a large, spreading tree that is worth a place in any yard as an ornament. If you ever saw a chestnut tree you know they are a thing of beauty. 2 to 3 foot trees, 75c each. We do not graft chestnuts.



CHESTNUT

Shade Trees

ONLY THE SMALLEST SIZE SHADES CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

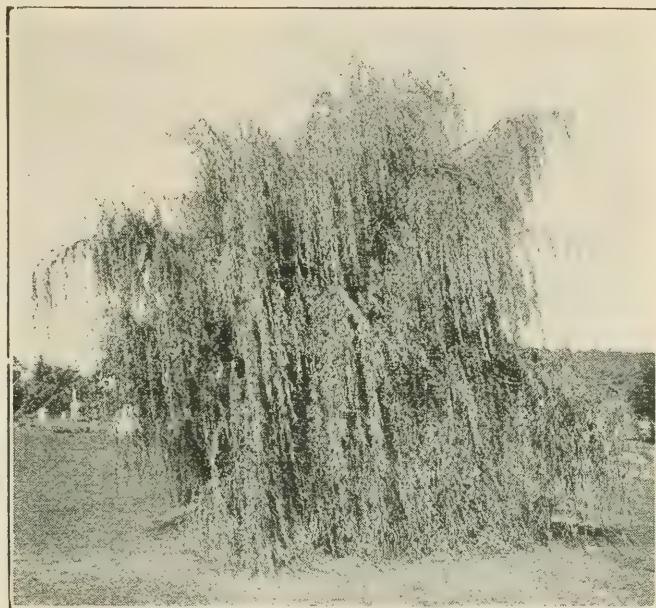
WEEPING WILLOWS. A well-known weeping tree. Nice to plant in back yards or anywhere you want a tree. Regarded by some as very beautiful. 2 to 3 foot trees 25c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 75c each.

SYCAMORES. 2 to 3 foot trees, 35c; 3 to 4 foot, 50c; 4 to 5 foot, 75c.

WILD PERSIMMON. Stands drouth, a fine shade tree. 1 to 2 foot trees, 25c each; 3 to 4 foot, 35c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 50c each. Very large trees, 7 feet high and over, \$1.00 each.

UMBRELLA CHINA. One of the greatest shade trees for the South. Grows in any kind of soil and not affected by any disease. Do not try to transplant large trees. 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c each.

LOMBARDY POPLARS. A tall growing tree of the cottonwood family. Stands the hardest sandstorms and adds grandeur to any landscape. They look good in the yard and are fine street trees. 3 or 4 foot trees 35c each. 10 for \$2.50; 4 to 5 foot size trees 50c each, or ten for \$3.50.



WEEPING WILLOW



LOMBARDY POPLARS

NOTICE—Be sure and address your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery, or to J. E. Fitzgerald. I am not in any way connected with any other nursery at this place.

NEW CHINESE LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall grower, branches erect and closely pressed to the trunk. Foliage dark green. Similar to Lombardy Poplar. 2 to 3 foot trees, 25c each, 10 for \$2.00; 3 to 4 foot trees, 35c each, 10 for \$3.00.

AILANTHUS

GLANDULOSA (Tree of Heaven). Extremely rapid grower, open-headed tree; valuable for street planting as it stands smoke and dust well. Fruit clusters often very highly colored. 3 to 4 foot, 35c each, ten for \$3.00; 4 to 6 foot, 60c each, ten for \$5.00.

CORNUS - DOGWOOD

These plants are especially valuable for their colored berries in Fall and Winter, and for the high coloring of the bark. All have good foliage, too. Another point is that they will thrive in the shade. Fine for grouping; grow 8 to 10 feet in height.

AMOMUM (Silky Dogwood). White flowers in June, blue berries later and dull red bark.

LUTEA (Yellow Twigged Dogwood). — Golden yellow branches which afford striking contrast to the other varieties.

SIBERICA (Coral Dogwood). Branches bright red, making an effective contrast in Winter landscapes.

STOLONIFERA (Red-Osier Dogwood). — Heavily branched and spreading, the small white berries lasting into Winter. The bark is bright red and very striking.

Prices, all varieties of Dogwood:

18 to 24 inches, each 25c, 10 for \$2.00.
2 to 3 feet, each 30c; 10 for \$2.50.
3 to 4 feet, each 40c; 10 for \$3.50.

MIMOSA.

We are asked more times what this tree is than any other question by visitors to the nursery. This tree comes from Africa and is entirely different to any of our usual trees. It looks like a tree fern. It belongs to our mesquite family and that means it will grow anywhere. Everyone will want at least one of these interesting trees. I have only 3 to 4 ft. specimens, each 95c.

On August 25, 1928, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson said in the "Progressive Farmer": "We were all tremendously excited over the first

blooming of the mimosas and so were the bees and humming-birds. Mimosas are more like giant ferns than trees and grow rapidly, while the only tree that surpassed them in length of blossoming season is the crepe myrtle. Covered with pink flowers they look like giant bouquets.

FLOWERING WILLOW.

A willow that stands the dryest weather, covered with pink flowers. Beautiful, thrifty, 3 to 4 foot trees 50c.

BLACK LOCUST. Grows well in West Texas. Same price as Poplars.

CHINESE ELM. I have noticed one thing, when everybody gets to whooping a certain thing it proves often to be a fake. The Chinese Elm is not proving to be as good a tree as they said it was though it does tolerably well. About like a locust or not quite as good. Has a way of dying very suddenly. One lady told me that three she had died promptly at fifteen minutes after one o'clock.

I wrote the above description of the Chinese Elm last season. I have received dozens of letters from people out on the plains and other places stating that the Chinese Elm is doing fine. One man came two hundred and twenty-five miles after some trees. It seems where cotton dies it does not do so well, but in other places it is a favorite. For this reason I am growing a big stock of trees. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 65c.



NOTICE—Be sure to address all your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery, or to J. E. Fitzgerald.
I am not in any way connected with any other nursery at this place.

IT is better to have evergreens balled and burlapped. In this way you lose very little growth and the plants are sure to live. We can not send balled plants by mail, and make an extra charge for balling them.

CEDAR OF LEBANON. Noted because it came from the Holy Land. It is said that there are now only a few of these cedars left in that country. Small plants, \$1.00 each; 2 foot, balled, \$2.00.

CEDRUS DEODORA. If you have ever been out in the Rocky Mountains you have surely seen the blue spruce and wished for one. I have never gotten one of them to grow in our dry hot country, but I have found a plant that is really prettier and grows after once started in the dryest places. The *Cedrus Deodora* grows thirty or forty feet tall, light green, perfect pyramid. If you get one of these started in your yard it will be admired by everyone. The finest of all evergreens. One or two foot plants, \$2.00 each. We take great care in packing these plants. Do not let the roots get dry. Plants balled, \$2.50 each.

ARIZONA CYPRESS. Grows like a weed and stands the hottest weather. One of the most beautiful of all evergreens. Good for a cemetery. Six to twelve inch plants, 50c each; 2 to 3 foot, \$2.00 each; balled, \$2.50 each.

PINES. I have a pine that seems to be very hardy and will grow in reasonably dry land; will grow almost anywhere any other shrub will grow. I recommend this for West Texas or anywhere that you want to have a pine in your yard. Young trees well rooted, about one foot high, \$1.00 each; balled, \$1.50 each.

RED CEDAR. Well known evergreen that grows up in cone shape. Very hardy, will grow almost anywhere. Fine for the back yard or wind break. A beauty on a lawn. Plants about one foot high, 50c each; 2 ft. \$1.50 each; balled \$2.00 each.

ROSE DALE ARBOR-VITAE. A light green arborvitae. Takes the pyramidal shape. Very beautiful in early spring. Easy to transplant if the roots do not get dry. Price, 6-inch plants, 35c; 1-ft. plants 75c each; 2 ft., balled, \$2.00.

CHINESE ARBORVITAE. This cedar can be grown, if kept pruned, into a tall tree. Small plants, 25c each; 1 to 2 foot, 75c each; 2 to 3 foot, \$1.00; balled, \$1.50.



CEDRUS DEODORA



RED CEDAR

J. E. Fitzgerald,
Stephenville, Texas.
Dear Sir:—

The trees I ordered from you came in good shape. I thank you very much for the Pecans and extra fruit trees.

Yours very truly,

A. F. N. _____.

Plainview, Texas, February 22, 1928.

Ornamental Vines and Shrubs

HONEYSUCKLE, RED AND YELLOW. A beautiful, well known vine. Loved by everyone. 50c each.

CLEMATIS. A rather rare vine. Bears just simply a mound of white flowers. Something beautiful. 50c each.

BLUE WISTERIA. The vines of this plant grow very fast in the hardest, dryest places. Fine for covering a wall. Bloom all summer, large clusters of blue flowers. Some sell the plants at \$1.00 each, but I have the finest lot of plants in the whole country, and the price is 50c each.

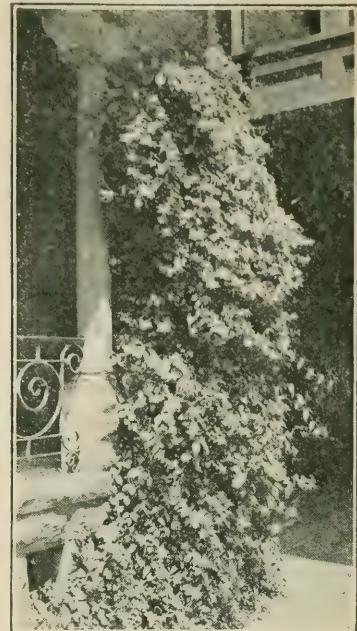
BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). 35c each.

ANTINGON LEPTOPUS (Pink Vine, Rose-on-the-Mountain, or Queen's Crown). The most beautiful vine. A mass of pink with not a day's intermission, from time it starts to bloom until frost. In South Texas it will start in June, in Central Texas in July, and in North Texas it does not start until August.

Plant the roots in spring after ground warms up, or earlier if protected by mulch. The roots are slow to start, and vine first year will not show above ground until quite late in spring, but develops rapidly and covers well by midsummer. Dig up roots in fall, or cover ground with frost-proof mulch. Price of roots, 35c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

POMEGRANATE. A shrub that has been known for thousands of years. Mentioned by King Solomon. Bears large, red flowers and an edible fruit. Ornamental and stands the hottest weather and grows in the hardest soil. 35c each, 10 for \$3.00.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE. Also known as Bridal Wreath. Bears a mound of white flowers in early spring. Makes a good hedge or is fine to plant next to a building. Always used in landscape gardening. 35c each; 10, \$3.00.



blooms are borne in abundance in the middle of Summer, and over a long period. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. Sweet Mockorange. A highly scented species, the pleasant fragrance being noticed at quite a distance. 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.

VARIABILIS (Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac). One of the most desirable Summer-flowering shrubs. Each Spring it throws out 4 to 5-foot stems in numbers, making a bushy plant, covered from July to frost with delicate flowers of dainty beauty and fragrance, attracting so many butterflies as to give it the common name. The cool, pale blue color of the blooms and its constant blooming habit makes this one of the best shrubs. 2 to 3 foot, 50c; 3 to 4 foot, 75c.

ALTHEA—ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). Upright grower; different colors, resembling the hollyhock; withstands drought; blooms July till frost. Suitable for planting in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors: Double White, Banner (Light Double Pink), Brandt (Reddish Lilac). 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each; 4 to 5 foot, 75c each.

WEIGELA DIERVILLA. The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age; flowers are large trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors; very effective for groupings and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July. Price 35c each.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful, clear, distinct shade. Price 35c each.



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. A dwarf shrub with dense corymbs, or heads, of pinkish red flowers. These appear first about July, and if removed the plant will continue to produce blooms until frost. Valuable because the blooming period comes when much of the shrub border is past the flowering stage. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

SPIREA FROEBELI. The bluish green leaves are purple when young. Deep rosy

CREPE MYRTLE. We are now making a specialty of this one of the most beautiful of all shrubs. Grows and blooms in the driest places. We have three colors: Pink, Red and Purple. Better order one of each. Small plants 1 to 2 feet, 35c each; Heavy plants, 75c each.

RED SALVIA GREGII. A new shrub found native in Southwest Texas. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Always covered with bright red flowers. Makes a neat, compact, graceful

shrub, 2 to 4 feet high. Endures heat well. 8 to 10 inch, 35c each; 10 to 12 inch, 50c each.

SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (*Cydonia Japonica*). One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, size of plum blooms, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright, glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants. 1-year, 20c; 2-year, 35c; 3-year, 60c.



Cannas

We now have the biggest and finest stock of Cannas. The newest kinds. We can give only a very short description. The numbers refer to how high the plants grow.

ALLMENIA. Bright scarlet, green foliage. 5 feet. Each 15c, \$1.15 per 10.

APRICOT. Yellow, green foliage. 4 feet. Each 15c, \$1.15 per 10.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Pink, beautiful. 3 1-2 feet. Each 25c, \$1.85 per 10.

DAVID HARUM. Vermillion scarlet, bronze foliage. Each 10c, 85c per 10.

FLORENCE HALL. Pink, green foliage. 4 feet. Each 25c, \$1.85 per 10.

FLORENCE VAUGHN. Spotted yellow, green foliage. Each 10c, 85c per 10.

GIANT BRONZE. 6 feet. Fine. Each 10c, 85c per 10.

GLADIATOR. Bright yellow, spotted crimson, green foliage. 4 1-2 feet. Each 12c, 95c per 10.

KING HUMBERT. Red, bronze foliage. 4 feet. Each 10c, 85c per 10.

KING HUMBERT. Yellow, green foliage. 4 feet. Each 8c, 45c per 10.

KING MIDAS. Deep yellow, green foliage. New variety. Each 15c, \$1.15 per 10.

MRS. ALFRED CONARD. Pink, green foliage, very fine. 4 feet. Each 25c, \$1.85 per 10.

EUREKA. The only white canna; beautiful; green foliage. 4 feet. Each 35c, \$2.65 per 10.

PRESIDENT. Bright red, green foliage. 4 feet. Each 15c, \$1.15 per 10.

RICHARD WALLACE. Canary yellow, green foliage. 4 feet. Each 10c, 85c per 10.

WYOMING. Orange purple, purple foliage. 5 feet. Each 10c, 85c per 10.

CALADIUM or ELEPHANT EAR. (*Victoria rhubarb* is prettier; see page 20 for prices.) Price Caladium, each 25c, \$1.85 per 10.

Hedges

CAPE JASMINE. A plant with glossy green leaves and white blooms. Very beautiful and noted for its fragrance. Can be used as a hedge plant or used as specimen plants. One of the most attractive plants in our nursery. 2 to 3ft., 85c; balled, \$1.35.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Almost too well known to need description. Has bright shining green leaves. Grows into a very beautiful hedge. Or a single plant out on the lawn is very beautiful. One to three foot plants, each 15c, 10 for \$1.00, or \$8.00 per hundred.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. Small leaves, very dense. Is growing in popularity. A fine hedge; plants same price as California.

HIRTU JAPAN FIGS FOR HEDGES. If these can be planted two or three feet apart and kept well watered they will make the prettiest of all hedges and bear very abundantly of delicious figs, thus paying for the work of watering the hedge. 50c each, \$4 per 10, or \$35 per 100.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. A small growing shrub with glistening green leaves. Bears pink flowers that are very fragrant. No finer plant can be found to plant around the foundations of a house or just one plant alone is a thing of beauty. Very fragrant. Makes a nice hedge. Price 30c each, or \$2.50 for 10.

Roses

OUR roses are the very best field grown. Our number one plants are as large as some send out for extras. We grow thousands of roses right here at home. Strong plants, No. 1, each 43c, or 10 for \$4.20. No. 2 plants the grade usually sent out by the big merchandise houses as No. 1, 35c each; \$3.35 for 10. Big, thrifty oversize plants, 65c each; 10 for \$6.15.

White Roses

FRAU KARL DRUSKI. A beautiful pure white rose. In the bud it will show a pink tinge, but when open it is a paper white. Very large and perfect in shape. Can be trained to a trellis. If pruned back when it has finished blooming and kept watered, it will continue to bloom all through the summer and fall. It is also called the White American Beauty.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA. The favorite of all white roses. A good grower and bloomer, sometimes having four or five roses on one long stem. An ivory white, very fragrant. No yard is complete without the Kaiserine. We also have the climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria.

CORNELIA COOK. A very good rose; fragrant, very double; a creamy white.

Pink Roses

THE LA FRANCE. One of our Mothers' old favorites. A delicate pink. Fragrant, a good grower.

MRS. CHAS. BELL. A delicate pink, silvery shaded—sometimes called the Shell Radiance. It is a hardy plant akin to Radiance in this respect.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT. Another light pink rose; a very good bloomer; wide open flowers of rosy pink with yellow stamens. A healthy rose.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. An unusually attractive large dark pink rose with a silver sheen to the under side of petals. Very beautiful buds on long, stout stem.

COLUMBIA. My favorite of all the numerous pink roses. A hardy bush with long stout stems and dark, shining foliage. The flowers have a waxy texture that makes them last longer for cut flowers than most roses. A good healthy rose. Also have climbing Columbia.

MADAM COCHET. Another lovely pink rose; an old time favorite.

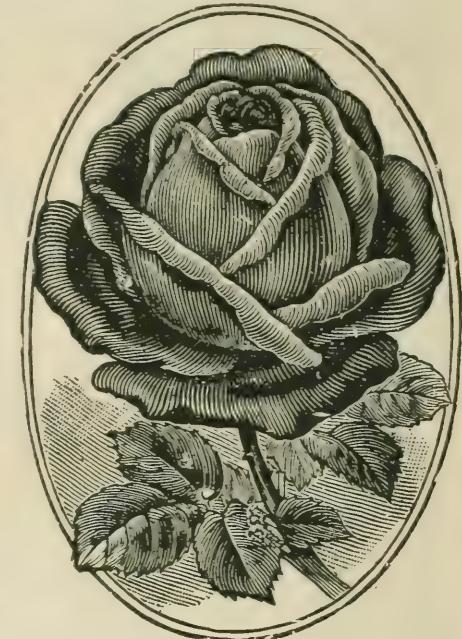
PINK RADIANCE. You can not possibly plant a hardier rose than the Pink and Red Radiance; everybody's standard when it comes to roses both for constant bloomers and cut flowers; hardy everywhere.

MADAME BUTTERFLY. A very delicate combination of pink, yellow and white, all in one rose; a fairly good bloomer.

KILLARNEY. Another of our Mothers' favorites. A very pretty pink rose.

Red Roses

RED AMERICAN BEAUTY. One of the old stand-bys. A large double red rose; not



nearly so hardy with us as the Francis Scott Key.

ETOIL DE FRANCE. A bright red rose.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. "A rose with a thousand petals." Fast becoming the favorite among red roses. Very double, extra large buds that open into the most beautiful rose that will last for days without shattering. A hardy, healthy bush—one that you will never regret buying.

MRS. CHAS. DOUGLAS. A very attractive brilliant red rose. Unusually pretty in the bud.

ULRICH BRUNNER. A vigorous tall-growing bush that is a beautiful sight through the early summer. Can be trained to a trellis. Blooms again in the fall.

METEOR. The darkest of all red roses. A rich velvety texture. A good bloomer and hardy. Also climbing Meteor.

GRUS EN TIPLITZ. A fine rose to use in a hedge group as it is always in bloom. A bright scarlet red, with several roses on a stem. Very hardy.

COUNTESS OF ILLCHESTER. One of the prettiest roses anywhere. A pinkish red or watermelon red; blooming several of these roses on a stem that make a bouquet by themselves; a very popular rose among the florists as it is very attractive as a cut flower.

Yellow Roses

LUXEMBURG. The finest and thriftiest of all yellow roses. Strong, healthy grower with large pointed buds of the most beautiful apricot; a combination of yellow and pink. Very much used by all florists. Open into a good rose that does not fade as soon as most yellows.

LADY HILLINGTON. A very popular yellow rose with the apricot tinge. The same shade of yellow as the Sunburst, but much stronger grower for most localities than the Sunburst.

LOS ANGELES. Brilliant salmon yellow. Plant a good grower. Considered one of the very finest.

ETOILE DE LYON. The well known yellow rose. We have some extra good plants.

Polyanthus or Baby Roses

EDITH CAVELL. A very attractive bright red rose with a white eye. Blooms continually through the summer; has as many as two dozen flowers on the stem. All these Polyanthus can be grown in pots.

RED ORLEANS. About the same shade of red as the Edith Cavell, without the white.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER. But does not climb. A real good summer blooming rose if watered; you can depend on it blooming from May until November.

PINK BABY RAMBLER. Same as the red

only it is pink. These are beautiful used as hedges. Nothing prettier.

BABY DOLL. One of the loveliest of all the Baby Roses. Yellow, with a decided carmine tint. Blooms in clusters throughout the summer and fall.

Hybrid Perpetual or Spring Blooming Roses

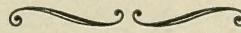
DOROTHY PERKINS. One of the most profuse bloomers for May flowers; a vigorous climber, but is very susceptible to mildew. Should not be planted near your summer roses on this account. Fine for a hedge or back fence or trellis. Comes in the pink and white. Price 25c each.

MARY WALLACE. Another vigorous climber. A very pretty true pink rose. Claimed by most nurserymen to be a constant bloomer while it does not bloom so much for us through the summer. Fine for trellis or arbor. Price 35c each.

SILVER MOON. A beautiful white climber. Has large white flowers that open very wide. Blooms in May. Price 50c each.

CHEROKEE. A fine climbing rose that has clusters of very pretty pink roses; single; reminds you of the old time wild rose. May blooming. Price 50c each.

HADLEY. A good red velvety crimson. A strong, healthy bush.



HARDY PHLOX. Perennial Phlox are among the most beautiful flowers there are. Very hardy and easy to grow. Can be used very successfully as a border and also in beds. Will attract the attention of everyone anywhere they are planted. Begin to bloom in June and will continue on through the hot summer. If the blossoms are cut off as they get in full flower they will put on new bud stems and keep blooming for long periods. They will come up from the old roots every spring and can be divided and reset with great success. We have these in most all colors. Pure white, white with pink eyes, several shades of pink from a rose pink to a deep watermelon red, lavenders and purples. Price of plants or clumps, 25c each.

GLADIOLA. Fast becoming a favorite with all flower lovers, as it is so easily grown and requires so little care. If you will plant a few bulbs as early in the spring as the weather permits and in a few weeks plant more and so

on as late as the last of May or June you can have the prettiest cut flowers you ever grew. They are excellent for cutting as they can be kept a week or two after cut. We have these in all colors from white and yellow and all shades of pink and red to the darkest purple, some of them so dark they look black in the bud. You will never regret the money you spend for Gladiola as they will repay you again and again with their beautiful bright faces. 3 strong bulbs for 25c.

TUBE ROSES. An old-time flower; should be in everybody's yard. Easily grown and very sweet and fragrant. We have the double and single. Almost equal to the Cape Jasmine in fragrance. Three strong bulbs for 25c.

SAGE. Just the old-fashioned sage like we always had in the gardens fifty years ago and made tea from. To my way of thinking a very beautiful and interesting plant. Used for flavoring sausage, etc. Plants, 15c each.

Questions and Answers

When is the best time to plant trees?

From November 1 up until April, but as soon after November as you can get them is best. They will make better growth if planted before Christmas.

How far apart should trees be planted?

For many years people have planted trees too close. The agent that did not know anything about it tried to sell you more trees than you needed. If the trees are planted too close they will soon exhaust the soil and begin to die. An Elberta peach tree with plenty of room will live thirty or forty years. I have some in my orchard thirty years old and still bearing big crops. Some other kinds will live even longer. So that I advise you to plant peach and apple trees at least thirty feet apart, pear trees twenty-five feet, and plums twenty feet. Or plant them all thirty feet. This takes about fifty trees to the acre. You will find it is so much more satisfactory to cultivate an orchard with plenty of room.

How far apart should berries be set?

Strawberries should be set in rows three feet apart with the plants two feet apart. I used to advise to set blackberries in rows seven feet apart with the plants three feet apart. But since I have gotten older I would check them say seven feet apart. Then I could plow all the grass out. I could set them in my orchard in a way so I would work my trees and berries at the same time. Berries do fine in an orchard if all is kept well cultivated. They keep the land from washing.

What kind of Plums are best?

I started to say Bruce and America, my wife said Shiro, and one of the hands said Burbank. We may all change our opinions next season.

What fertilizer is best for an orchard?

For peaches, plums, berries, etc., I like barn yard manure. This ought not to be right up against the trees but a few feet from them so it will be well worked with the plow. Last season we worked together an equal weight of acid phosphate and cotton seed meal and fertilized some berries and grapes with it. It gave a wonderful growth and a big crop. We used about four hundred pounds per acre. I can not get any results on apple and pear trees with any kind of fertilizer I have used. I have been told that nitrate of soda makes apple and pear trees grow; I will try it out.

If I set an orchard for the market, what will it pay?

Here is another question that is hard to answer. Trees do not bear big crops every year. An acre or fifty Early Wheeler trees may produce six bushels to the tree. If you are a good salesman you can get two dollars per bushel for the peaches. This would be six hundred dollars per acre. But you may then have two or three short crops. By cultivating berries in the orchard as I suggest you

will have an income as good as cotton every year, and when the tree fruit hits you will have that much clear. All fruit is getting higher every year.

Will there ever be an over-production of fruit?

Not to the man who will let people know he has nice fruit. Lots of people have their fruit sold long before it is ready. Don't fear over-production; too many people have moved to town.

Do pears pay?

One of the best paying of all crops. The trees now come into bearing in three or four years. I have gathered fifteen bushels of Keiffer from one tree and sold the pears right on the ground at seventy-five cents per bushel. It is the bulk of this fruit that counts. Then the trees are easily cared for.

Should one variety of fruit be planted in a solid block?

It is better to have enough of one kind so you can load trucks and attract attention. Any man with just a few peaches or any other kind of fruit usually lets it waste. But you need to plant your orchard so it will pollinate. This does not apply to peaches except the J. H. Hale, but it is such a big question that I am writing considerable about it. All apple trees are inclined to be self sterile and will not bear if planted alone. Delicious is almost entirely self sterile except in the most favored location. You might plant one hundred acres of Delicious apple trees all in a block and never get a bushel of apples. Some of the northern nurseries and planters have known of this trait of the Delicious for years, but have for some reason kept it a secret and have caused the loss of many thousand dollars. As far as I know I am the only nurseryman giving you this information. If you plant an orchard of Delicious then plant about every fifth row several other kinds so one kind at least will bloom with the Delicious. By planting this way your Delicious apple trees will simply break down with apples and come into bearing early. Just one tree of Maidens Blush will pollinate a dozen Delicious trees and the Maidens Blush will bear big crops of apples. Don't let anyone make you believe that he has a Delicious tree that will pollinate itself, for it will not; and a man or nursery that will claim they will do it either will cheat you or is just plain old ignorant. I will also add that there are many kinds of plums and apricots that are self sterile. Remember, the pollen of fruit trees is sticky and does not blow as some think, but is carried by bees and other insects. If it is wet and cold at blooming time the bees can not fly far and a cold wet spring will often cause a short fruit crop. It is a good idea to have a hive or two of bees right in your orchard.

No. 154

STATE OF TEXAS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Original

Official Nursery Inspection Certificate

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That the Nursery Stock grown exhibited or held for sale by Fitzgerald's Nursery at Stephenville, County of Erath, State of Texas, has been inspected by a duly authorized Inspector of this Department in accordance with the provisions of the Orchard and Nursery Inspection Laws of the State of Texas, and was found to be apparently free from Dangerously Injurious Insect Pests and Plant Diseases.

A printed copy of this Certificate on any shipping tag attached to any shipment of nursery stock is authority to any freight or express agent in Texas to accept same for transportation.

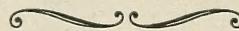
This Certificate is void after September 1, 1929.

Approved:

GEO. B. TERRELL,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Austin, Texas, August 14, 1928.

J. M. DELCURTO,
Chief Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries.



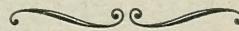
NUMBER OF TREES TO PLANT TO THE ACRE

1 x 1 foot, 43,560	10 x 10 feet, 435	18 x 18 feet, 130	25 x 30 feet, 58
2 x 2 feet, 10,890	12 x 12 feet, 302	20 x 20 feet, 108	30 x 40 feet, 27
1½ x 3 feet, 9,680	12 x 18 feet, 201	20 x 25 feet, 87	40 x 50 feet, 22
3 x 4 feet, 3,630	14 x 14 feet, 223	25 x 25 feet, 69	50 x 50 feet, 17
3½ x 5 feet, 2,430	16 x 16 feet, 170	30 x 30 feet, 48	60 x 60 feet, 12
4 x 4 feet, 2,722			

To determine number of trees to an acre for any given distance apart, multiply distance apart and divide 43,560 by this product. For example:

18 by 20 feet equals 360. 43,560 divided by 360 equals 121.

There are 121 trees per acre, planted 18 by 20 feet.



STEPHENVILLE STATE BANK

Stephenville, Texas

June 27, 1928.

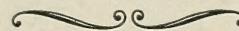
To whom it may concern:

This will serve to advise that we have known Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald for a lifetime, the past 15 of 20 years of which we have had considerable business with him; have always found him prompt in fulfilling his promises. He has been and is now engaged in the nursery business and has been selling in almost every state in the U. S., and we have yet to learn of any complaint from any customer of his.

We take pleasure in recommending Mr. Fitzgerald to you.

Yours very truly,

L. W. PHILLIPS, Cashier.



NOTICE—Be sure to address all your letters to Fitzgerald's Nursery, or to J. E. Fitzgerald.

I am not in any way connected with any other nursery at this place.

The Jujube is fine for chickens and hogs.



Babies Like to Gather Eureka Persimmons